The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Congressmen in the Postal Scandal . 393
Cartoons: Unexpected Perils of the War 394
The Ohio Lynching 394
Naval Predictions in Cartoon . . . 395
Report on the Indian Land Scandals . 396
Cartoon Glimpses of Statesmen in a Presidential Year 396-7
Democratic Objections to Democratic "Possibilities" 397
Diplomatic Changes in Latin America 398
The Polygamy Peril 398
Topics in Brief 399

LETTERS AND ART:

Is the Taste for Poetry Declining? . 400
What Makes a Book Sell—A Publisher's View 400
"The First American Stylist of his Generation" 401
Forbes Robertson's "Hamlet" . . 402
Dostoyevsky, the Dominating Force in Russian Literature 402
Notes 403

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The New Discoveries in Radiation . 404
Where Are the Wireless Telegraphs? 404
Rifle Practise without Powder or Bullet 405
Effect of a Magnet on Phosphorescence 405
A Motor-Car with Motors in its Wheels 406
What the Antartic Continent is Like 406
How to Feel Music 407
Change of Color in Fishes 407
Science Brevities 407

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Do the Jesuits Teach that the End Justifies the Means? 408
A Secular View of the Meaning of Lent 408
Centennial of the British Bible Society 409
When Church and Stage Were One . 410
A Bishop's Indictment of the Negro Race 410
Korea and the Missionaries 411
Religious Notes 411

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Mikado's Army on the Offensive 412
Diagram-Map of the Belligerent Tactics 412
Portraits: The Czar as a Soldier . . 413
Japanese Press on the War 413
China Expected to Fight 414
Portraits: Conspicuous Russians . . 415
Demoralization in St. Petersburg . . 415
Caricature of the Conflict 416

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: 417-18

Reviews of: "A Little Garrison" (Bilse); "Asia and Europe" (Townsend); "Autobiography of Seventy Years" (Hoar); "The Pedagogical Bible School" (Hazlett); "Violett" (Von Hutten).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 420
Current Poetry 420
Personals 423
More or Less Pungent 424
Current Events 425
Chess 427

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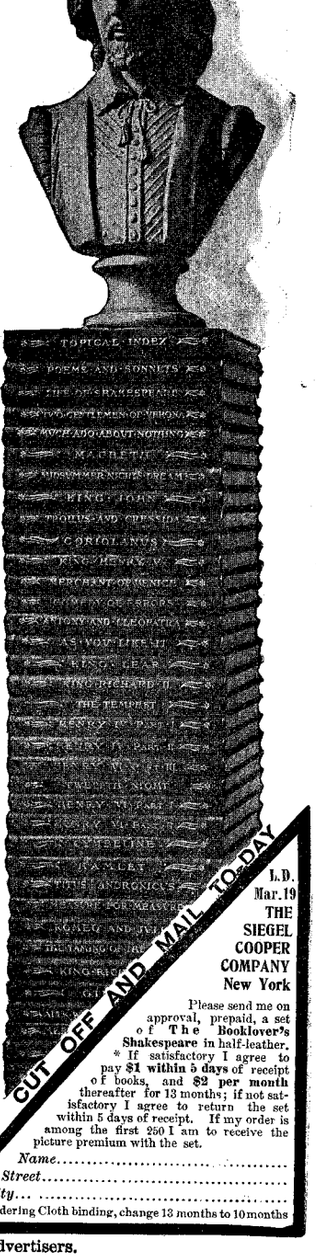

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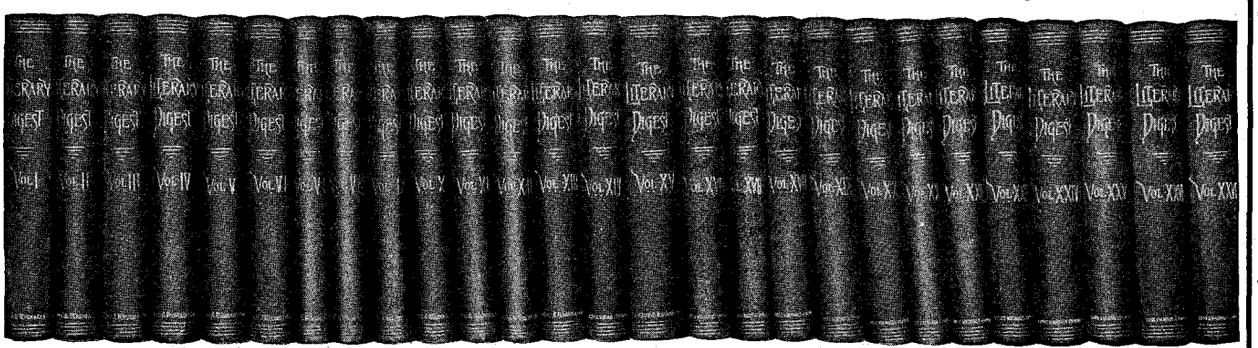

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESSMEN IN THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

PLUTARCH tells us that Pericles was so absorbed in his plans for the good of the state and so "rapt up in sublime inquiries" that he "left his land untilled and desolate," perhaps neglecting to keep his fences in repair, and often forgot to provide for the needs of his political supporters. Thus Anaxagoras was left so "neglected and unprovided for" that "the poor old man had covered up his head and was going to starve himself"; and when the ruler of Athens came to his relief, Anaxagoras exclaimed reproachfully: "Ah, Pericles, those that have need of a lamp take care to supply it with oil!" Our modern American legislator appears to be wiser than Pericles, and never becomes so "rapt up in sublime inquiries" as to neglect his oil supply, his fences, or his Anaxagoras. The latest postal report, at any rate, which was made public last week, accuses 151 members of Congress of procuring unwarranted increase of salary for 161 postmasters, and unwarranted allowances for rent, fuel, light, etc., for 177 post-offices.

The names of some of the most prominent men in Congress appear in the list, such as Speaker Cannon, known as "the watchdog of the treasury," Senators Lodge, Beveridge, Clay, and Pettus, Governor Odell, who was formerly a Congressman, and ex-Speaker Henderson. Mr. Bristow himself, the chief investigator, is named along with the rest. In three cases the buildings occupied as post-offices are owned in whole or in part by Congressmen, which is contrary to law; but in each case the building was leased before the member became a Congressman, and we are told in the report that in none of these cases "does it appear that the Government has paid an excessive rental." The irregularities that make up the main part of the report consist of indorsements by Congressmen of requests from postmasters for increased allowances, which turn out, upon investigation, to be unwarranted. In most cases several months elapse between the granting of the increase and the investigation, during which time the postmaster would receive the excessive allowance. The "rake-offs" secured in this way varied from $20 to $2,000. Here is one case taken from the report:

Jefferson, Ohio.—January 11, 1899, on the recommendation of the Hon. Charles Dick, the allowance for separating clerk hire at this office was increased from $300 to $600 per annum from January 1, 1899, and on the same date it was further increased to $900 per annum from July 1, 1899. November 9, 1903, the postmaster made a report to this office, in which it was shown that he was entitled to $190 per annum. November 17, 1903, the allowance was reduced to $190 per annum, effective December 1, 1903.

"The only motive" of the Congressmen, says Chairman Overstreet of the House postal committee, "was to promote the interest of their constituents," and another Congressman remarks that the report "shows that we were looking out for our districts." The opposite view, taken by some of the newspapers quoted below, is that these recommendations for unwarranted increase of allowances to political appointees constitute a kind of petty larceny by which the Congressman profits politically, and by which he is restrained from investigating the postal official who grants the increase. Machen passed unscathed through two Congressional postal investigations.

So many Senators and Representatives receive mention in this report that the New York *Press* declares that it would be easier to publish a list of those who are not named than a list of those who are. Neither party escapes. "Tariff reformers and stand-patters, 16-to-1 disciples and gold men, Panamans and anti-Panamans, trust defenders and trust busters, all are in the same boat," remarks *The Press;* "we don't find one of them trying to reduce rents or salaries." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the very fact that so many are accused will itself prevent "any strenuous action" in the matter by Congress; but it observes that "it is well to have the facts set forth, that each man of them may recognize how contemptible the whole business appears in the public eyes." It is no excuse to say that the Congressmen have merely been "looking after their constituents," thinks the New York *Evening Post*—that practise lies at the root of all the "graft," little and big, in Washington. Says *The Post:*

"Every one is pulling and hauling and plotting to secure money and appointments for his own district; he will barter his immortal soul for a harbor appropriation, a lighthouse, a public building, a post-office, or a deputy marshalship for a heeler. The mere fact that the outlay is unwarranted seems to disturb only novices at Washington. After a term or two they become hardened sinners like the rest; they see everybody grabbing, and they can not resist the temptation to secure a share of the booty for their own loyal followers. They find it an easy step from intriguing for allowances that are not justified in reason to conspiring for clerkships and salary increases that are forbidden by law. Mr. Payne's report contains many cases of grants for clerk hire for which the business of the office and the rules of the department offered not a shadow of pretext. Our latter-day statesmen never dream of adopting that motto from 'Eikon Basilike,' 'More than the law gives me I would not have.' They choose rather to pervert an old proverb by asserting that he who steals an egg without being caught is justified in stealing an ox. When men of the standing of Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, Senator Cullom, Speaker Cannon (that watchdog of the treasury), Congressman Payne, of New York, and Hepburn, of Iowa, are taken red-handed, no one can marvel that Beavers, Machen, and the small-fry of department subordinates rush for loot, with the cry, 'Now or never!'

"These petty frauds are convincing evidence that it is practically impossible to conduct our Government economically; and they give us pause when enthusiasts press for enlarging the scope of administrative activities. Under the present plan it is for the private interest of our public servants to spend not as little, but as much, as possible. By lavish and wasteful disbursements they

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TOGO
I WOKE FIRST
OFFER OF $ FOR AN ARTICLE
READ THE WHOLE THING PRICE 10c
OFFER OF $50,000 FOR AN ARTICLE
THE MONTHLY MIXER PRICE 10c
READ MADAMOISELLE
THE GIRLY-GIRLY MAGAZINE

TOGO'S MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS EXPLAINED.
Probably he is busy dodging the magazine editors.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WHO GOES THERE?
GENERAL STARVATION—"They don't know me, but I shall be familiar enough in a few days." —*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

UNEXPECTED PERILS OF THE WAR.

strengthen their own position; they bind their venal supporters to them by the cohesive power of public plunder."

Nothing criminal, however, and very little that is illegal, appears in the document; and the newspapers which see no wrong in a Congressman's indorsement of a postmaster's request for an unwarranted appropriation regard the whole affair as much ado about nothing. It is "mostly a flash in the pan," says the Boston *Advertiser;* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks that the report shows that there has been a distinct moral advance in Congress. Says the latter journal:

"All American citizens will rejoice over the fact that Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the relations of members of Congress with the Post-Office Department does not disclose any really serious scandal. No Senator or Representative is charged with violating a penal statute, and Chairman Overstreet says there is nothing in the report reflecting upon the integrity of any member of Congress. Indeed, the publication is a relief rather than a sensation, for the conviction of Machen and the testimony in other cases brought to trial had led many people to fear that some of our most esteemed public men might be false idols. It is true that 151 Congressmen, comprising members of both parties and representing more than half of the States of the Union, are on record as applying for increases in post-office clerk hire in excess of what the offices concerned were legally entitled to, but there is clearly nothing criminal in that. Not a penny went into the pockets of the Senators or Representatives, who were, perhaps, too zealous in pushing the interests of certain of their constituents, at the expense of Uncle Sam and the taxpayers generally, yet it was done in pursuance of the practise that has prevailed in our Government from its very beginning. It is not an ideal standard of public morals, of course, and the apparent disposition of so many of our public officials to be extravagant with the people's money for the benefit of a favored few is the most regrettable and discouraging feature of the whole melancholy disclosure; yet there is reason to believe that even in this respect there is a decided advance from the average tone of previous generations and that things are not so bad as they seem."

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) condemns the whole affair as a Democratic attack on the Republicans in Congress. It says:

"Democratic members of the House have been fomenting this alleged 'scandal' in the hope of smirching the Republicans. As most of the postmasters for several years past have been Republicans, it is natural that under a Republican Adminstration Republican members should have a good deal of this sort of work to do in the department. There is nothing improper about it, and it looks as if Mr. Bristow had quite overstepped the limits of fairness in reflecting on members of Congress for doing it."

THE OHIO LYNCHING.

"GOVERNOR VARDAMAN may be pardoned for that sardonic smile as he reads to-day's news from Ohio," remarked the Chicago *Post*, in commenting on the lynching of a negro murderer in Springfield, O., on March 7, and the race riot on the following day. On March 6, the negro had killed a negro woman and an officer. On the following day a mob stormed the jail, took out the negro, shot him to death in the jail-yard, and then hanged the body to a pole and riddled it with bullets. On the 8th, the mob set fire to the negro quarter, causing a loss of about $20,000. The buildings were dilapidated frame-structures, of from one to three stories in height. The town all last week was under martial law, the troops being sent from outside towns. The principal thing which incited the mob, it is said, was the leniency with which murderers have been dealt with in the past in that county. For its ten murders in about two years not one murderer has been electrocuted, and only two have been given life imprisonment.

No arrangements seem to have been made by the authorities to cope with the mob; and when troops were called, it was too late to prevent the lynching. In reply to a message from Mayor Bowlus early in the evening of the 7th, Sheriff Routzahn said he did not anticipate trouble. A few hours later, when the mob began to form, he asked the mayor for assistance. Governor Herrick could not be reached in time to sanction the order to call out the troops, but the adjutant-general at Columbus was found. After some delay, efforts were made to gather members of the local National Guard, but they could not get more than twenty men together, in two companies, and the officers, so the despatches say, feared to confront the mob with so few men. When troops from the outside towns arrived, the mob had finished its work. The troops were mustered out only to be called upon again the next day to restore order in the city, part of which was in the hands of the rioters. When the mob entered the jail, Jailor Gregory, the despatches say, was forced at the point of a revolver to turn over the negro, realizing that it was useless to resist. Other officers rushed to his assistance, but they were brushed aside by the mob. Sheriff

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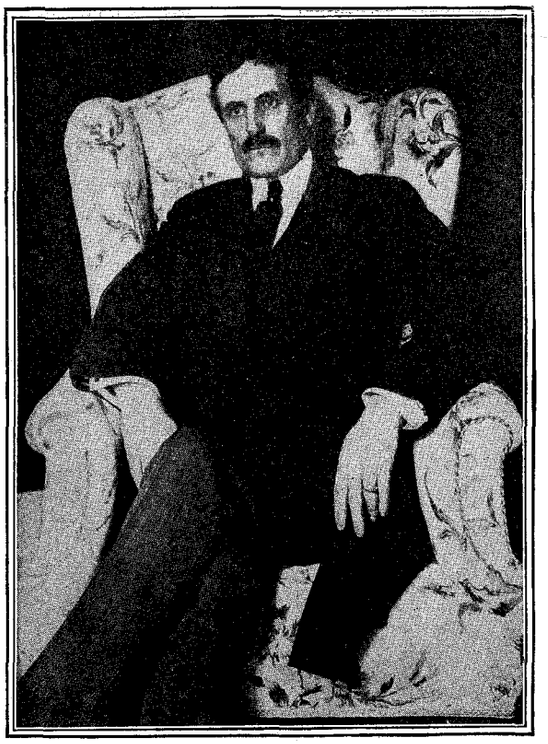
Routzahn, who is criticized in the press for not using greater force in protecting the negro, "pleaded" with the mob, and declared it was his sworn duty to protect the negro; but the mob only jeered at him.

The authorities come in for severe criticism from the newspapers, which seem to think that the officials could have prevented the outrage had they possessed a little courage. "Nothing is shown," says the Boston *Herald*, "which indicates that the dreadful business could not have been prevented if there had been a resolute determination to prevent it on the part of the authorities. The police made no firm stand, and not a shot was fired or a club used to stay the mob, the likelihood of which had been recognized all day." The New York *Press* calls upon Governor Herrick to remove the sheriff, and now that a grand jury has been put at work against the lynchers, it remarks: "If Governor Herrick does not make a horrible example of that Springfield sheriff, we shall be vastly disappointed in a man on whom the country has looked with favor." "One can not read the details of the horror without feeling that, with all our boasted civilization, we are little, if any, better than savages when it comes to self-government," declares the Toledo *Blade*; "the authorities were either cowardly or corrupt, and should be held responsible for the gross outrage. It needed but a strong hand and a cool head to restrain the mob. These were lacking, and another disgrace has been put upon Ohio."



GOV. MYRON T. HERRICK OF OHIO.

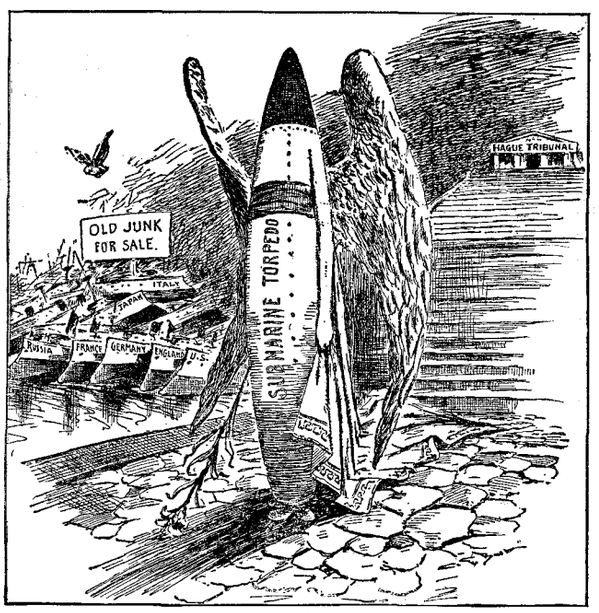
The Detroit *Free Press* remarks: "Governor Vardaman of Mississippi prevented a lynching recently. Governor Herrick of Ohio should lose no time in beginning to study the Vardaman manual of tactics."

The Southern newspapers think that race prejudice and not the crime was principally responsible for the lynching—a view that is also taken by some Northern papers. "The Southern press and people will be disposed to seize on the incident in proof of these facts," says the Nashville *Banner*; and the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that "the truth is that the peculiar offense of the negro criminal in all cases, which exposes him to mob vengeance, is the color of his skin. If the murderer at Springfield had been a white man, he would now be alive and awaiting due process of law." The Charleston *Post* asks: "What sort of people are these who, after lynching a negro for the murder of a policeman, proceed to burn out the entire negro quarter of the city?" Here is a comment from *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville), which voices the sentiments of several Southern contemporaries:

"If lynching can have a plea in its defense, it is when the crime is beyond punishment and the law only punishes the innocent. But the Ohio savages can not plead this excuse for their cruelty—the negro in this case had only killed a negro woman and a white man—there is no evidence that he was lynched for killing the negro woman. But the law stood ready to punish both these crimes—the criminal was in jail and held by the sheriff for trial. Why should he have been lynched? Are white murderers lynched in Ohio? . . . Let justice be done tho the heavens fall—arraign this body of citizens before the courts and let the penalties of the law be enforced that our institutions be preserved and the law live and not die in the land. Amen!"

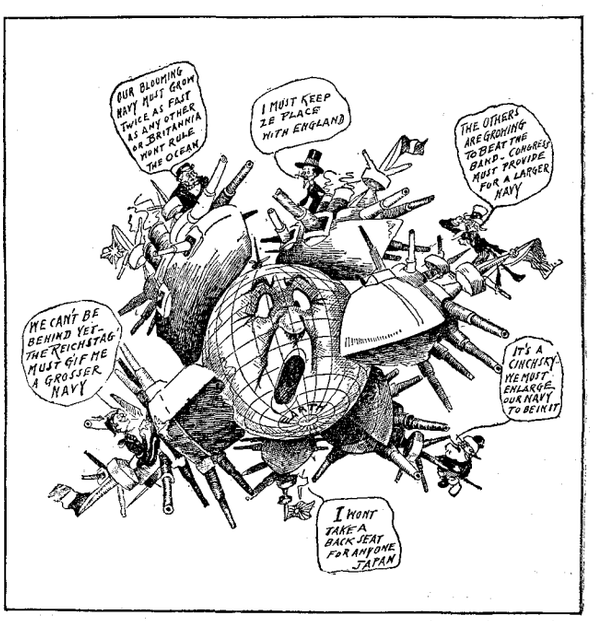
Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, who with the aid of troops recently prevented a lynching in his State, declares that the incident shows the "intensity of race prejudice even in the North." He says further:

"It is a symptom of social trouble which causes me to look with



THE NEW GODDESS OF PEACE.

—Bush in the New York *World*.


OUR BLOOMING NAVY MUST GROW TWICE AS FAST AS ANY OTHER AS BRITANNIA WONT RULE THE OCEAN
I MUST KEEP ZE PLACE WITH ENGLAND
THE OTHERS ARE GROWING TO BEAT THE BAND - CONGRESS MUST PROVIDE FOR A LARGER NAVY
WE CAN'T BE BEHIND YET - THE REICHSTAG MUST GIF ME A GROSSER NAVY
IT'S A CINCH SEY WE MUST ENLARGE OUR NAVY TO BE IN IT
I WONT TAKE A BACK SEAT FOR ANYONE JAPAN

IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND UMPTY-TWO.

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

NAVAL PREDICTIONS.

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"I WONDER WHERE I'LL BE A YEAR FROM TO-DAY."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

GLIMPSES OF

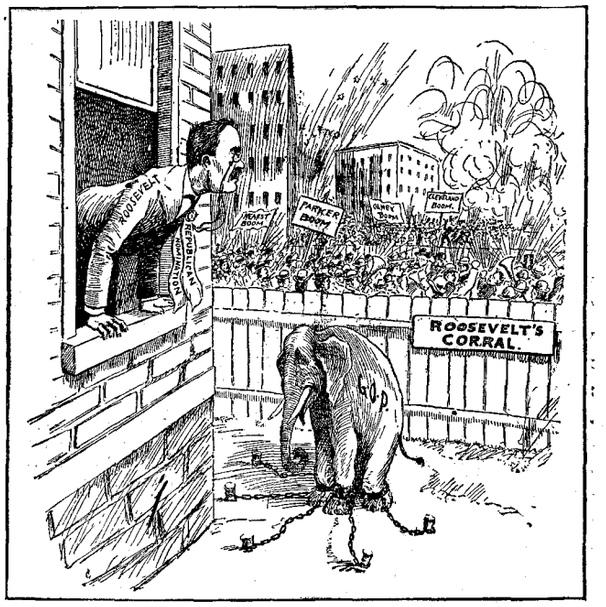
anxiety to the future. The negro is increasing in criminality. Liberty is regarded by him as a license. The only remedy is restraint and the enactment of laws to suit his peculiar mental and moral nature. Laws suited to the white man do not fit the negro. The Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution should be repealed."

REPORT ON THE INDIAN LAND SCANDALS.

WHILE the Indian scandal does not seem to be as serious as first anticipated (for last summer it was said the postal scandals would pale into insignificance in comparison with the new scandal), the newspapers regard it as bad enough. Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who have been investigating the irregularities in the Indian Department, report that the conditions in the Territory are threatening "immediate ruin to the genuine Indian population and profound discredit to the United States, exciting reasonable discontent on the part of all classes of the population and demanding prompt and drastic remedies on the part of Congress." The investigators say the Dawes commission can be abolished with advantage and the remaining work done by the Indian inspector and citizenship court. The Brooklyn *Eagle* believes the commission "could well be dispensed with," and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that "if the Administration is to live up to the early reputation of its head, it must take this opportunity to emphasize that when any of its representatives acquire pecuniary interests in the subjects of their official action, their public usefulness is ended."

The report also sustains many of the charges made by Chief Agent Brosius, of the Indian Rights Association, that some of the government officials were connected with land companies and were helping various men and corporations to acquire Indian lands at a price far below their real value. In so much of the report as is given out in the despatches there is no detailed description of the ways in which the accused officials operated. The report confirms the connection of Tams Bixby, chairman of the Dawes commission, with the Canadian Valley Trust Company, and says that this fact impairs his usefulness as a public official. Commissioner Breckinridge has considerable investments in corporation stock, and these, the report says, have seriously impaired his public usefulness. Indian Agent Shoenfelt is exonerated from all the charges against him, and the report says that Indian Inspector J. George Wright's temporary ownership of stock, which he has since sold, is no occasion for censure. Commissioner Thomas B. Needles admits having a small investment in a certain company, and the report suggests that he get rid of it. A. T. Aylesworth, chief clerk of the Dawes commission, and H. V. V. Smith, its disbursing officer, the report says, are identified in public opinion (but their connection is not proved) with supposed real estate speculations. The report says that such speculation should be forbidden, and that the accused officials should sever all connection with these companies. Both have since resigned from the commission.

Mr. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, concurs as to the references to federal officials, and says that he will later consider the proposed sweeping changes in the organization and administrative



THE STRENUOUS ONE—"I almost wish I were a Democrat."
—Taylor in the Denver *News.*

STATESMEN

methods. The President says that if it should be found possible to close up the work of the commission this year and discontinue it accordingly, "I would regard this as desirable and invite the attention of Congress to the matter."

"When we consider that many of the trust companies operating in the Territory are little more than 'associations of individual grafters,'" says the Minneapolis *Times*, "it is no wonder that discredit is cast upon reputable corporations, and still less that the Dawes commission, and the entire federal staff in the Territory, are in bad odor there." The New York *Evening Post* declares: "What was justly regarded ten years ago as a governmental missionary body has been struck by a kind of dry rot that has destroyed, not only the philanthropic impulses which actuated the original members, but the instinct of official rectitude in their successors. There is a pie to be cut, and the men with the widest pie knives are found to be those who should beat back the hungry looters." The Providence *Journal* remarks:

"In any case a real protection against graft can not be found in occasional investigations and convictions, in reorganizations of systems, or in spasmodic action of any kind. The remedy must be applied earlier and higher up. It does not appear, it is true, that the Secretary of the Interior in this case any more than the Postmaster-General in the last preceding case of the same kind was personally involved in the scandal or aware of its existence. But in both cases it is clear that there was carelessness in the appointment of subordinates and carelessness in supervising their work; and it is at those points that reform, to be effective, must be undertaken and insisted upon. So long as men who are capable of grafting are admitted into the public service and not constantly and minutely watched they will find opportunities to ply their nefarious trade. There is no system or frequent change of system

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that they can not circumvent. It is only by rigid tests for appointment, close and unremitting oversight after appointment, and immediate discharge for the first lapse, however slight, from the strictest honesty that grafting can be reduced to its lowest terms."

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC "POSSIBILITIES."

THE most noticeable feature of the Democratic press comment on the men who are being considered for the Democratic Presidential nomination is the note of criticism and protest that arises from one quarter or another every time any leader becomes prominent; and the more prominent a leader becomes, the louder swells the chorus of opposition. When Mr. Bryan occupied the center of the stage, the Gold-Democratic press assailed him; when a Cleveland boom was inaugurated, it was Mr. Bryan's paper that led the attack on the ex-President; when Mr. Gorman attained prominence by his leadership in the Senate, his policy and wisdom were riddled by a score of Democratic papers that favored the Roosevelt Panama policy.

Now Mr. Hearst comes to the front by his capture of the Rhode Island delegation to the national convention, and in his turn becomes the object of harsh and unfavorable remarks. "Hearst is enough to sink any cause and damn any party," observes the New York *Evening Post*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls his boom "a menace and a peril." "The movement is synonymous with evil," thinks the Norfolk *Landmark* (Dem.); and the Macon *Telegraph*

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THEM TO REACH THEIR DESTINATION?
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

IN A PRESIDENTIAL

(Dem.) says: "Mr. Hearst will not be nominated this year unless the gods make mad the Democratic party for the purpose of destroying it, which God forbid!" "There is no chance of his being nominated for President, and we do not believe that the delegates from a single Southern State will vote for him when the convention meets at St. Louis," says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), and it adds that "we are sure that he would be defeated if he should be nominated." The Columbia *State* (Dem.) ridicules the idea that South Carolina favors him; and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) finds difficulty in seeing "how Mr. Hearst could expect to have much support anywhere." People must certainly "draw the line at Hearst," exclaims the Savannah *Press* (Dem.); and the Athens (Ga.) *Banner* (Dem.) would look at his nomination as "a calamity to the Democratic party." It "would be nothing less than party suicide," declares the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.).

The only daily of any importance, outside his own papers, that favors the Hearst candidacy is the Atlanta *News*, which says:

"Hearst is the people's candidate. The people are for him everywhere, because he is always and everywhere for the people. The politicians are, for the most part, against him, because he is not for the politicians. But the strength of the Hearst movement is in the faith and hope of the people in their proven and effective champion. . . . . .

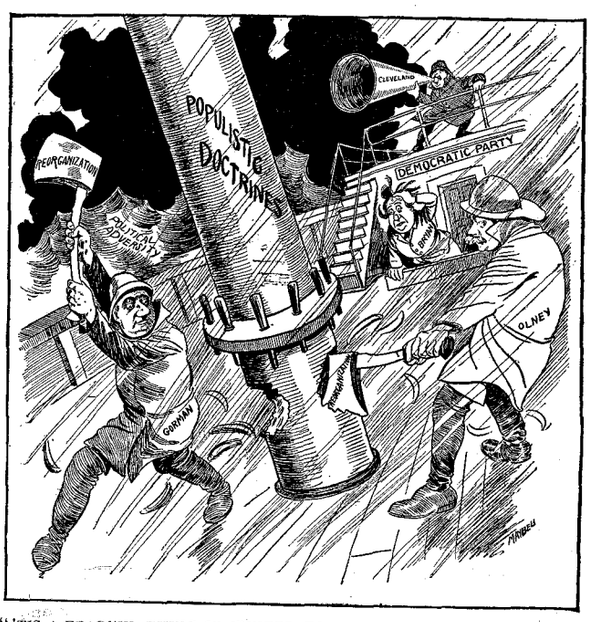
"All the old names that are linked with apathy, compromise, and concession fused in a furious protest against the young David of the eight Democratic dailies of the country.

"But it is all in vain. The people are in the saddle, and they will ride over the heads of the bosses to victory."

In spite of Mr. Cleveland's denial that he is a candidate, his availability for the nomination is being discussed *pro* and *con* with no little vigor. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) suggests satirically that Mr. Cleveland might take Senator Hanna's place in the Republican party; and it predicts that if the Democratic party nominates him, the South will "cease to be solid," and "more than one State below Mason and Dixon's line would go Republican for the first time." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) can not imagine the Democratic voters "undertaking the gigantic effort sincerely to support the half-baked Republican policies of Grover Cleveland"; and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) declares that "Cleveland's election would be the worst defeat the Democracy has sustained since it named Horace Greeley," for "in the case of Greeley it stultified itself by naming a Republican and going to defeat," while "if it should name and elect Cleveland, it would doubly stultify itself by putting a Republican in the White House."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, says that he favors Mr. Cleveland, but the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) suspects that he is merely saying this "as a mask," and that he really favors Mr. Hearst. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that Mr. Murphy is masking a boom for Mayor McClellan, which will be "sprung" at the right moment. The New York *Times* and *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *Harper's Weekly*, the Chicago *Chronicle*, the Houston *Chronicle*, the Nashville *American*, and a number of other similar papers speak of Mr. Cleveland favorably. Says the last-named journal:

"The fact is, Cleveland is the Colossus of the party. His very



"'TIS A FEARFUL THING IN WINTER TO BE SHATTERED BY THE BLAST, AND TO HEAR THE RATTLING TRUMPET THUNDER, 'CUT AWAY THE MAST!'"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

YEAR.

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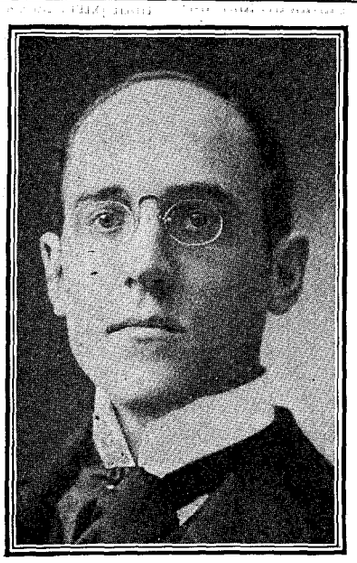
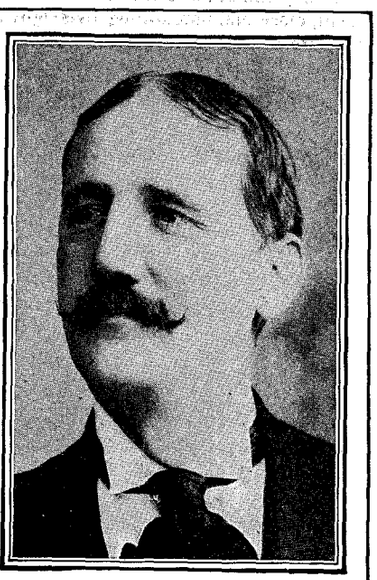
ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ,
Minister to Colombia, who is made Minister to Argentina.



JOHN BARRETT,
Minister to the Argentine Republic who is made Minister to Panama.



W. W. RUSSELL,
Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, who is made Minister to Colombia.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA.

name is worth a million votes where votes are most needed. View him from every point, he stands out among his fellow Democrats as the pyramids tower above the Egyptian sands. Parker has strength here and there. Gorman has followers. Olney is well liked in spots. Hearst has his friends, paid and otherwise. But above them all and overshadowing them all is the towering personality of the Sage of Princeton, the one man whose every utterance instantly rivets the attention of millions of American citizens.

"This great statesman, could he be induced to again take up the leadership, would overwhelm Roosevelt, because he stands for sound and conservative policies of government as contradistinguished from radicalism and its attendant evils. No man who reads the great independent press can fail to see that Mr. Cleveland is the choice of that powerful element, an element without whose votes no man can hope to succeed at the ballot-box."

In regard to the "Parker boom," while the Democratic Congressmen are reported to be largely in favor of it, and while it is thought likely that the New York state convention may indorse his candidacy, it must be said that a careful reading of the Democratic press discloses no enthusiasm for the movement. The New York *Sun*, which has shown many evidences of anxiety to find "anybody to beat Roosevelt," says of this boom:

"South, West, North, and East, Democrats wanting to find a statesman who can beat Theodore Roosevelt are anxiously inquiring what may be the salient qualities and running capabilities of the Hon. David Bennett Hill's candidate, Justice Parker.

"Salient qualities? The estimable and symmetrical gentleman presents to the inquiring vision all the salient qualities of a sphere.

"Running capabilities? As far as has yet appeared, the running capabilities of perfect rotundity only. He might with Hill's assistance roll along through a Presidential canvass.

"A Roosevelt-Parker campaign would resemble a footrace between a centipede and an Edam cheese."

"SHAKE, PARD!"
"Simultaneous and consecutive polygamy."—Dr. Dix.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE POLYGAMY PERIL.

WHILE the most varied diversity of opinion appears in the comment of the press upon the testimony regarding Mormonism and polygamy, it seems to be true that the newspapers reach a severe or mild conclusion, according to their belief that the Mormon polygamy is growing and becoming a peril, or that it is dying out. This testimony is coming out in the hearing before the Senate committee which is considering Mr. Smoot's right to a seat in the Senate. The testimony of President Joseph F. Smith, the husband of five wives and the father of forty-two children, was treated in these columns last week, and it was seen in that testimony that the committee was aiming at a general investigation of polygamy in the Mormon Church. President Smith, it will be recalled, said that "not more than three or four per cent. of the entire membership of the church" have entered plural matrimony. The Salt Lake *Tribune*, commenting on this, expresses the belief that "a little over one-third, or, say, something like thirty-five per cent." of the Mormon adults in Utah are living in polygamy; and Senator Dubois, of Idaho, a member of the Senate committee, introduced census figures last week to show that about 23¼ per cent. of the adult Mormon population in Utah were living in polygamy in 1890. The Senator says in an interview:

"The solution of the Mormon problem must be made here and now or the whole country will suffer and the foundations of its Government will be weakened. Before this hearing is concluded the country will learn that the

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States of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and to a large degree Colorado and Oregon, are threatened with a terrible curse likely to spread beyond the West and Southwest unless it is checked."

President Smith, however, thinks that polygamy is on the wane. He gives the following figures of polygamous families, based on a church census:

"In 1890, at the time of the late President Wilford Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2,451 such families.

"In October, 1899, it was found that this number had been reduced as follows: By death, 750; by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63; by divorce, 95; leaving at that time 1,543.

"It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1,554, or 63 per cent., leaving only 897 still living, and that the great majority of them are of advanced age."

The Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake), the official organ of the Mormon Church, welcomes the investigation of its doings, and says that "there is nothing in it but will endure investigation, or that we are unwilling to expound and explain." But, it adds:

"When untruths are told about plural marriage and we attempt to show the truth, we are accused of 'teaching polygamy,' and are accounted as criminals. On that theory President Joseph F. Smith is 'teaching polygamy' to United States Senators, and we hope he will be able, before the inquiry is closed, to set forth all that we believe concerning that doctrine, as well as to make clear the fact that there are less cases of polygamous marriage in Utah to-day than in many other States of the Union."

What is meant by this last phrase the Mormon daily goes on to explain as follows:

"Of course the state of society outside of Mormondom will not be entered into in this investigation, but it would not be amiss for people who are holding up their hands in holy horror at men who have plural wives and will not cast them off in any particular, to take note of common relations in the Christian cities of this country that are not only unlawful, but frequently involve the desertion and repudiation of women and children, and conduct that is both heartless and animal.

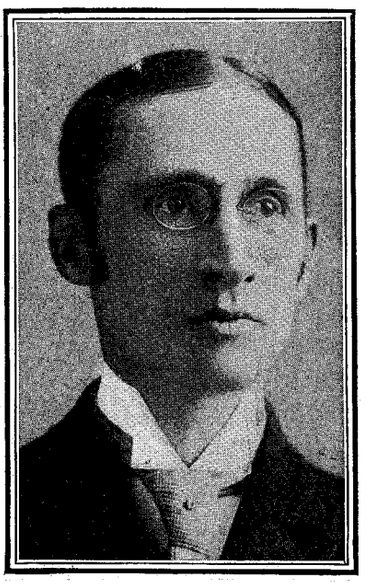
"The 'lifting up of the curtain' that hides these practises would disclose an array of 'skeletons' that would be both startling and hideous, and, mark it, one need not go very far from this city to find cases in point. How would some of the blatant howlers against 'Mormons' who, in order to act justly and honorably with their families, find themselves in face of a misdemeanor, relish a retaliatory movement for the enforcement of statutes and ordinances that would strike in unexpected quarters, and would mightily disturb many select social circles?

"Mind this! We make no comparison between the evils that abound in this 'Christian' land that are winked at and condoned and the system of wedlock revealed through the 'Mormon' prophet. God forbid! We simply give a hint to some of the corrupt and depraved gentlemen (?) who attack the Saints and are soaked themselves in debauchery or spattered with vice, that they are not 'living within the law,' and it ill becomes them to shout and point the finger at men who would rather forfeit their lives than descend to the level of their revilers. But as the great Master advised to his followers, let the Saints possess their souls in patience!"

The Detroit *Free Press* believes that polygamy is "exterminating itself." "Time will eradicate the evil," it remarks, "and there is nothing to worry about." The Chicago *Chronicle* likewise thinks that the practise is disappearing, but suggests that the present persecution is more likely "to aggravate the evil than to remedy it." The Buffalo *Express*, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and a number of other papers fail to see how all this evidence in regard to the polygamy of Smith, Lyman, and other Mormon leaders can incriminate Smoot, who is not shown to have practised, preached, or advised plurality of helpmeets.

Other papers, however, look upon polygamy as an evil of so frightful mien that even to associate with such lawbreakers as these Mormon leaders should disqualify a man to associate with our Senators. "Does not Mr. Smoot's representative relation to a band of confessed outlaws disqualify him in good conscience from membership in the Senate?" asks the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* think it does. The latter paper refers to Mormonism as "a conspiracy to commit crime," and it declares that to seat one of its leaders in the Senate "would be nothing less than an infamy and a shame."

The reflections of the Mormon daily, quoted above, upon the lax matrimonial relations of people who are not Mormons find an echo in many other newspapers and a demand is being heard for national laws on marriage and divorce, or at least a national statute defining and outlawing bigamy that will reach the Mormons and the Dakota divorcees. Some of the papers advocating this are the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Pittsburg *Gazette*.



ROBERT W. TAYLER,
Attorney for the prosecution in the Smoot case. He was chairman of the special House committee on the case of Brigham H. Roberts.

The Boston *Advertiser* and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* are authority for the statement that the Republican leaders are beginning to fear that the Mormon voters in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana will go over to the Democrats if Senator Smoot is excluded, so they are planning to delay action till after election. The necessary delay will be secured, we are told, by sending a Senatorial committee to Utah which will find itself unable to finish its work and return until after the adjournment of Congress.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT SMITH confesses a large responsibility for the prevalence of that honored name.—*The New York World.*

SOME of the Mormon prophets are about to get a "revelation" straight from the American people.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the members of the Korean royal house is visiting in Manila. He probably wants to get a tip as to how it feels to be benevolently assimilated.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. BRYAN says that Mr. Cleveland was "separated from public duty by a lack of conscience." Mr. Bryan was separated from public duty by lack of votes.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Russian fleet undoubtedly was in New York harbor at the time of the war, and in view of recent happenings it seems a merciful thing that nobody called the bluff.—*The Washington Times.*

"IT is the man who counts," said Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., to his class Sunday. But some men are able to count a good deal more than others—because they have got it to count.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

DESPITE the claims of pessimists, Democratic harmony does not appear to be so far removed. Even Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland appear to be agreed on their opinions of each other.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IN order to exclude foreign vessels the Philippines are part of the United States. In order to exclude Philippine products from our ports the islands are a foreign country and tariff rates are exacted.—*The New York Herald.*

REPRESENTATIVE MCMORRAN of Michigan wants to know why it costs the Government $1,000,000 more than it would an individual to have a battle-ship built. This is Mr. McMorran's first term in Congress.—*The Washington Post.*

THE last of several Esquimaux brought to this country by Lieutenant Peary is reported to be dying. It is scarcely humane to bring Esquimaux from their native clime and expose them to the rigors of a New York winter.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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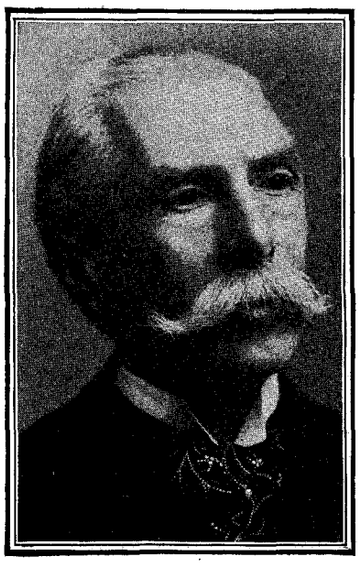
LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE TASTE FOR POETRY DECLINING?

FOLLOWING closely upon Mr. William Watson's article protesting against the "spirit of profound insensibility and indifference to literature" existing in England (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 13), comes an address by Mr. Alfred Austin, the English Poet-Laureate, entitled "The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Poetry." With these deliverances may also be linked that of Prof. George Saintsbury, of Edinburgh University, who declares (in the New York *Independent*, February 25): "Any day we may wake up and find ourselves with a really new poet, a really new school of poetry. But the fact is that we have scarcely had the one, and we have certainly not had the other, for nearly forty years." In view of opinions so pessimistic, the question may well be asked: Is poetry losing its old-time hold on the imaginations of men? The London *Spectator* (February 13) says:



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, THE ENGLISH POET-LAUREATE,

Who has been trying to account for "the growing distaste on the part of the many for the higher kinds of poetry."

"When the Poet-Laureate feels it incumbent on him to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Poetry,' those who are concerned for the development of what is best in the mind of the nation must necessarily experience a certain shock of alarm. This was Mr. Alfred Austin's self-chosen task on Friday week, and the conclusions to which he asked his audience to come were gloomy enough. Men and women to-day, he asserted, turned away from reflective poems unless they were of the most modest dimensions. Our fathers and mothers used to learn long passages of poetry by heart, whereas their children looked coldly at such verse. Even Shakespeare himself was merely tolerated. In his younger days, he said, he could repeat by heart the 'Essay on Man,' 'The Deserted Village,' and Gray's 'Elegy.' Was there a man or a woman under thirty who could say as much now? The readers of to-day preferred tit-bits of poetry. And the reason? He put this distaste for the higher forms of verse down to one main reason—there were other minor reasons, such as the proclaiming by the critics that this or that writer was a great poet when he was in reality nothing of the kind—that another kind of romantic literature was more congenial to the age. The novel and the prose romance had ousted long poems. This he regarded as a misfortune. Novels might be valuable as a refreshment to overwrought brains and to persons recovering from sickness, but they tended to destroy the taste for the higher poetry. Thus what might have been the most wholesome of tonics ended by being the most depressing of stimulants."

The Spectator admits that there are grounds for Mr. Austin's pessimistic conclusions, but thinks that, on the whole, his statement is exaggerated. It continues:

"To prove his point—to prove—that is, that . . . the class of genuine readers and thinkers is smaller to-day than it was forty or fifty years ago—the Poet-Laureate must prove that there is a tendency in the highest class to drift down. He can not demonstrate that by stating that as a young man he could repeat the 'Essay on Man,' 'The Deserted Village,' and Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard' by heart, and by challenging the present generation to produce some one who can repeat as much; because it is only a coincidence when to the critical faculty of appreciating the best poetry there is conjoined a remarkable power of deliberately committing verse to memory. Rather he must prove that there is, on the whole, a noticeably smaller demand on the part of the public for the works of the classic poets. And if Mr. Austin were to attempt to demonstrate this by an appeal to the sales of the booksellers—by inquiring, that is, how many copies of Shakespeare or Milton or Wordsworth or Tennyson are asked for and bought by the public every year—what would he find? He would find, we believe, that the demand for new editions of the classics is very large indeed, far larger than it used to be ten years ago. . . . That the genuine 'reading public' have to-day changed, or are likely to change, their reverence for the great poets there is no evidence at all. There is plenty of evidence to the contrary to be obtained from a glance at the shelves of the booksellers."

Correspondents of *The Spectator* take issue with this view. One writer says: "I believe that the new editions of the poets are mostly bought for presents for young people, particularly for girls. . . . Poetry is regarded—much as a good deal of religion is—as a pretty, becoming, proper sort of thing for the young, but as of no real value, and without any serious significance for grown-up people." Taking up the discussion on this side of the Atlantic, the New York *Evening Post* comments:

"It is uncomfortably true that the pessimism of Mr. Austin and Mr. Watson, and of a thousand others who face the facts, is entirely justified. There is indubitably a growing dislike among us for the higher kinds of poetry, and certainly, if the Government of this country does not actually discourage literature, it at least does nothing to aid it. Few people, probably, stop to reckon up the enormous decrease in the mere interest of living brought about by this indifference to the joys of the imagination. How the dulness and triviality of what is called society might be relieved by a serious interest in literature such as we connect with the great salons of France and England in the old days; how the stage would be cured of its imbecility; how much those who toil would be lightened of their weariness and cares."

WHAT MAKES A BOOK SELL—A PUBLISHER'S VIEW.

IN a literary era in which it is often assumed that a book's success depends chiefly upon the way in which it is pushed and exploited, it is encouraging to know that at least one prominent publisher (Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company) has come to the conclusion that merit and vital human interest are, after all, the only qualities that in the long run can give a book wide circulation. Mr. Brett admits that new methods of advertising have met with an astonishing degree of success, "especially where the novels exploited followed on the heels of really popular books, and especially also when these latter were imitated by the successors in question." But the only results finally attained have proved to be "an increase of expense on the part of the publishers for advertising, the filling of the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers with inane and often offensive personalities about authors and their works, and a general weariness on the part of the reading public." Books which deserve to succeed, says Mr. Brett, eventually "find their public," whether they are advertised or not, and three instances cited by him (in the New York *Outlook*, February 27) lend support to this view:

"In the winter of 1882 Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who has, I believe, published more novels that have met with wide success and popularity than any other living writer, brought out his first novel, 'Mr. Isaacs.' Its early history is curious and very pertinent, I think, to the points I am trying to establish. . . . 'Mr. Isaacs' did not find its public at once, and the enormous popularity and sale which it afterward enjoyed began only after it had been published some little time. . . . . .

"Few people, probably, to-day read Bellamy's 'Looking Back-

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ward,' which, nevertheless, remains perhaps the best story of its class, and was for many months more read and talked of than any novel of its time, its sale probably having reached half a million copies. Yet, on publication, it met only a lukewarm reception, and, passing from the hands of one publisher to another, was not pushed as some recent novels have been. Its sale, notwithstanding, was so large that I have been told that its original publisher, who went out of business, could have paid all his debts from the profits of this one book, if it had found its public at once on publication.

"No recent book has repeated, I think, in the course of its publication, the experience of Mrs. Ward's 'Robert Elsmere,' which was given away as a premium with a bar of soap—common washing-soap at that—and the incident, tho amusing, is not, perhaps, particularly apropos of our theme, which is to show how books achieve circulation; yet 'Robert Elsmere' is, nevertheless, an excellent example for our purpose. Published before the days of international copyright, its American publishers had little incentive to make it popular, to do so being merely to run the risk of piracy. Yet of their comparatively expensive edition tens of thousands of copies were sold, and in the various pirated editions which afterward appeared the book must have circulated upward of a million copies, and without advertising or exploitation of any kind in the modern sense of the word."

In order to achieve success in light literature, says Mr. Brett, in conclusion, it is necessary to deal with the themes which have and must always have "perennial human interest." The success of opportunity or of the moment may perhaps be attained without doing so, but "the books which have become standard and will live throughout all time will be found to deal with those subjects and only those which are of enduring interest to the human race."

"THE FIRST AMERICAN STYLIST OF HIS GENERATION."

THE rumors that Mr. Henry James, after a residence of twenty-two years abroad, is on the point of returning to the United States for a number of months, in order to renew his impressions of this country, lend special timeliness to an article on "Henry James and His Countrymen," by Herbert Croly in *The Lamp* (February). What influence, it is interesting to inquire, has Mr. James's expatriation had upon his work? What has he gained thereby, and what has he lost? "These questions," says Mr. Croly, "can not be answered without some discussion of the motive which induced one of the foremost American novelists and the first American stylist of his generation to persist in living abroad and of the relation which he and his work occupy to the new American life, letters, and literary ideals." We quote further:

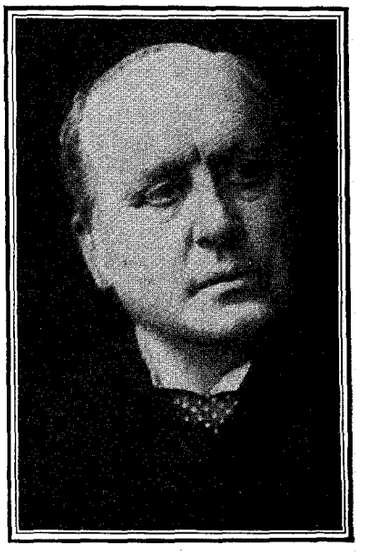
"American life is in the making. Its social forms are confused and indefinite; its social types either local or evasive, or impermanent. Its ideal of a democratic society in a democratic state is constantly present as an ideal, but mostly absent as a reality, offering a problem to be worked out rather than an achievement to be generalized and portrayed. Its intellectual interests are for the present subordinated to its moral, practical, and business interests. The atmosphere of its life is charged with activity and endeavor rather than with observation and reflection. The novelist who attempts to represent this life finds himself in a difficult situation. It is hard to reach or to maintain any sufficient intellectual concentration or detachment. He is himself generally caught up and whirled along by these powerful illusions which strenuous Americans are trying to convert into realities. He becomes either a patriotic orator masked as a novelist, or he confines himself to the description of the social eddies which the flood of American life occasionally casts off to one side. In such a society the permanent aspects which a novelist may fix tend to be, as the work of Mr. Howells shows, somewhat unimportant; and if the better American novelists are particularly deficient in the power of coherent, salient, and edifying thought, if they seem unable to compose large, powerful, and vivid social pictures, the difficulty lies both with the material itself and with the effect of their surroundings in diluting the blood of their intellectual purpose.

"In abandoning his own country, Mr. James seems to have been driven by the logic of his choice to fasten his attention more exclusively than ever upon those social traits in which his countrymen, when at home, are most completely lacking. He instinctively, he consciously, preferred the study of definite and mature social types. Altho coming from the country of little leisure, Mr. James almost always portrays leisured people, or people in their leisured moments—men and women who have for one cause or another abandoned the day's work. They may not be rich; but if so they have either consented to their poverty, or are seeking wealth, as did Kate Croy, by devious and daring social diplomacy. They are not interested in trade, in politics, nor, as a rule, in ideas; but they are 'wonderfully' interested in each other; and the only active working people who are admitted to this set of economic parasites are the artists—the people whose active work illuminates the play of social contrast, diplomacy, and adventure. Mr. James likes to arrange people of this kind in effective and significant combinations, heightened by an effective and significant background. It is a subtle, exciting, and finished social situation, which he isolates, analyzes, interprets, and composes, with his eyes fastened exclusively upon the psychological esthetics of the people and the social esthetics of their attitudes toward one another.

"London is obviously much more in the shadow of this kind of social foliage than is New York or Boston."

The real penalty which Mr. James pays for his expatriation, continues Mr. Croly, is that of being wholly separated from the main stream of American literary fulfilment. His public is necessarily small, and it does not include to any effective extent his American fellow craftsmen—"the men who will carry on the work, and, perhaps, have their share in the consummation."

"It should be added, however, that if the consummation is reached, it will be reached only by the acquisition on the part of his literary fellow countrymen of an artistic and intellectual integrity analogous to that of Henry James. What they need above all is some infusion of his incorruptible artistic purpose, of his devotion to good workmanship, of his freedom from stupefying moral and social illusions, of his ability, limited by his outlook tho it be, really to simplify his material and really to construct his effect. Their need of an infusion of this kind can scarcely be exaggerated. Without it their work will remain at best a kind of literary journalism, and will be as certainly ephemeral as are all slovenly and superficial works of art. Much as his literate fellow countrymen need Mr. James, however, it is the misfortune of his position that they do not and can not derive this artistic leaven directly from his books. In individual cases, of course, the ferment has been transmitted, but, on the whole, they can not obtain any conspicuous benefit from him without a dangerous imaginative transposition. They can not submit to his influence without risking what is best in their own point of view. He who is in some ways so great and admirable a master will be shunned or ignored as a teacher and model by his American fellow craftsmen; and if they acquire any of his merits, it must necessarily be from a source which has some of Henry James's intellectual incorruptibility and disinterestedness, but which also has the quality of being momentous, contagious, and popular.



MR. HENRY JAMES.

He is expected to visit this country during the coming summer, after a residence of twenty-two years abroad.

"To possess much of the style and intellectual vision which one's countrymen need, and yet to be so divided from them that you can not help them in their poverty, seems to me a high price to pay for the advantages of Mr. James's expatriation. Yet I am not bold

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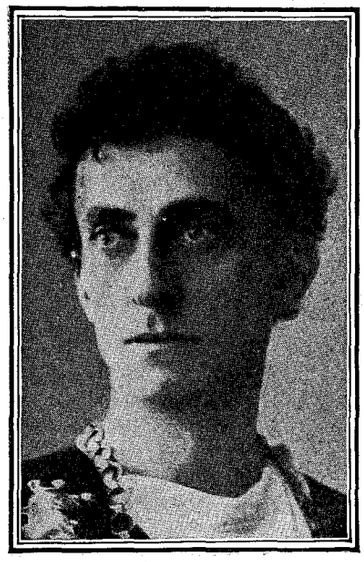
enough to say that the price is too high. An achievement so extraordinary and so individual as that of Henry James is absolutely its own justification, and American critics should recognize this plain condition by considering it chiefly upon its own merits, rather than upon its defects or effects."

FORBES ROBERTSON'S "HAMLET."

FORBES ROBERTSON is regarded by almost general critical consent as the greatest "Hamlet" of the modern English stage, and his appearance in this rôle at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, has aroused keen interest in dramatic circles. During the past seven years Mr. Robertson has been seen in this part in England and Germany. In this country he gave his first performance of the play at Philadelphia a few weeks ago.



FORBES ROBERTSON AS "HAMLET."

This impersonation is proclaimed "the most impressive since that of Edwin Booth."

The metropolitan critics pass varying judgments on Mr. Robertson's impersonation, but agree in conceding its great originality and rare personal distinction. "This new Hamlet," says *The Sun*, "should be seen by every lover of Shakespeare." *The Times* comments:

"The Hamlet of Forbes Robertson is dominated by a tone of refined and beautiful naturalism. It is less romantically impassioned and vehement than the Hamlet of E. H. Sothern, less picturesque and salient in externals than that of Irving, less forcible in imagination, less richly colored in emotion than that of Edwin Booth. But it impersonates in the highest degree the modern feeling for simple and flawlessly human art. It was Emerson who remarked that the speculative genius of Hamlet waited to be understood until the nineteenth century. It may be added that it remained for the end of that century and the beginning of the next to embody that genius of thought and doubt in an actor who conceived the princely hero as first of all a man. As Forbes Robertson sits in a leather armchair in the Garrick Club, smoking a cigarette, the thoughtful profile, the melancholy, luminous eyes, the simple dignified attitude suggest nothing so much as the Prince of Denmark. On the stage these attributes heighten and kindle under the spell of beautiful thought and gracious human emotion, but they retain their quality of exquisitely modulated lifelikeness.

"Tall and spare is this Hamlet, princely erect in carriage, with hands that bespeak in their exquisite refinement the soul born in the purple; artistically sparing of gesture, yet eloquent in the least flutter of susceptibility and emotion; with a lean countenance of aquiline profile, and hollow, ascetic cheeks, almost gaunt; with large, sensitive mouth, sad, deep, luminous, eloquent eyes, and a voice—but words fail for that voice, leaving the fattest, most opulent dictionary bankrupt.

"If it is less than golden and crimson in its emotional suggestion, it is more than silver. In its moments of repression it mutters sonorously like an organ, and like an organ it swells in passionate utterance with a thousand musical modulations. It caresses, it pleads, it sobs, and it cries out in pain. And every tone is replete with delicate thought and apt meaning. It is not a personality, perhaps, that compels the dull to poetic comprehension, the insensible to sensibility, and it thus lacks the universal appeal of the loftiest art. Yet it is the personality of incarnate intellect, the scholar, the prince of men. It is the personality of the great modern Hamlet."

The Evening Post takes a less favorable view of the performance. It says in part:

"In a theatrical sense the impersonation is exceedingly attractive, if it is not always sound. Some of the most serious flaws in it are due, indeed, to undue straining after theatrical effect, to devices permissible, possibly, in romantic drama, but out of place in high tragedy. . . . In the more tragic parts of the play, in the scenes with the Ghost, in the Queen's chamber scene, and in the final catastrophe, Mr. Robertson plays with sufficient force and feeling, but rises to no great heights of tragic passion. In melancholy, in moods of philosophic abstraction, in poetic and romantic glamour, in elevation, his Hamlet is lacking; in alert intellectuality, in originality of general design, in modernity of manner, and in excellence of technical execution, it is a very noteworthy achievement. It is inexpressibly superior to the multiform mimicries of Beerbohm Tree, or the affectations of Wilson Barrett, but it will not atone for the disappearance of Irving's prince. It is a most elaborate and skilful compilation. but it never reveals the glow of an inspiration."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, writes.

"The actor is shown to be introspective, intellectual, pensively somber, endowed with sensibility and refinement, and professionally capable; the performance is uninspired and cold. It has been officially proclaimed as 'the most impressive Hamlet since that of Edwin Booth.' Such it could readily be—for since the time of Edwin Booth (which was also the time of the great Hamlet of Henry Irving), there has been no embodiment of this character that was 'impressive,' unless it were impressive for error, or heaviness, or dulness, or affectation, or folly. It is vastly preferable, however, to the desecrations that have been exhibited here from Germany, Italy, and France (the elderly, brawny, muscular, and fat, or the fantastic, wizened, and vapid Hamlets of such actors as Sonnenthal, Salvini, Rossi, Mounet-Sully, and Sarah Bernhardt. . . . It lacks the authoritative predominance of a great personality. It lacks poetry. In its effort to be modern, colloquial, and expeditious, its manner dwindles to that of the preceptor (as in the argumentative, expository, and tame utterance of the great speech about death), or to that of the drawing-room exquisite (as in the instructions to the Players and in the dialogue with the graveyard clown); but it is sustained and sincere, and at least it has thought, dignity, feeling, and grace. In the old days of the stage reputable performances of Hamlet were, comparatively, numerous, and nobody was expected to go into hysterics about them. The present exposition of the tragedy will not ignite the neighboring waters, but it enables the community to see a pictorial, tho not always rational, setting of a great play, and to listen to some of the most majestic and beautiful words that ever were written, and, as announced at the outset of these remarks, it will stimulate that solemnity of feeling and meditation which is good for the soul."

In the New York performance the part of Ophelia is taken by Mr. Robertson's wife, Gertrude Elliott. Her impersonation of this rôle, says *The Times*, is "a work of careful artistry rather than a creation of the imagination"; but it is "intelligent, girlish, and sincere."

DOSTOYEVSKY, THE DOMINATING FORCE IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

THE letters of Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostoyevsky have just been edited in Moscow. Ossip-Lourié, a Russian writer, has an article in the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris) which is really a character sketch of the neurotic Russian sociological novelist "whose Dantesque figure has not ceased to dominate Russian literature." This writer calls Dostoyevsky an "epileptic psycho-sociological romancer," and declares that the author of "Memoirs from a Morgue" and "Crime and Punishment" was an inspirer of the work of Nietzsche. To quote the novelist's own words:

"I am one of the proletariat of letters. I have never produced a work which I have not paid for in advance. . . . It has happened

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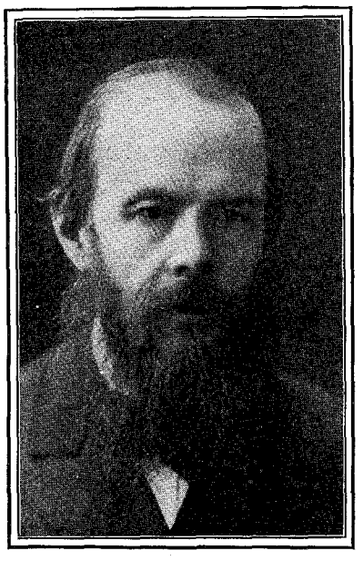
to me many times that the beginning of a chapter of one of my novels was already in press, while the end was still in my head and positively had to be written the next morning. My necessity, the lack of money, choked and strangled and gnawed at me. Ah, if I only had had money, my future would have been secure."

The great tragedy of the novelist's life was his condemnation and exile to Siberia, because of his alleged connection with the Pétraschevsky affair. He had made an excellent start, and his first work, "Poor Folks" (1848), had a colossal success. The famous Russian critic, Biélinsky, after reading this work wrote to the author: "Do you yourself understand what you have done? It is a new revelation in art. Be careful of your talent; you will become a very great writer." His second novel, "Sosie," was not so successful, but the third, "White Nights," was making him still more famous when the conspiracy was discovered. In April, 1849, the St. Petersburg police apprehended a group of twenty-three revolutionists, among them Dostoyevsky, at the house of one of them, the since famous Pétraschevsky. The last-named was a disciple of Fourier, and his doctrines were, of course, considered dangerous to the state. They were all immediately put into prison and condemned to death; but Dostoyevsky and several others had their sentences commuted to exile, the author being sentenced to be deprived of all his rights and condemned to forced labor in Siberia. He denied ever sharing in Pétraschevsky's political and philosophical opinions. While in prison in a fortress in eastern Siberia he wrote many letters to his brother André. His sufferings in prison finally induced him to recant all his liberal, philosophical, and political views, so that not only was he content to confess that he had never wished for a Russian republic, but declared "that there was nothing good in Russia since Peter the Great which had not come down from the higher classes to the lower, from the throne to the people. From below, however, nothing good had ever mounted to the surface, nothing but egotism and brutality." The life in prison almost maddened him. He wrote:



FEODOR DOSTOYEVSKY,
Russian novelist (1822-1881). For nine years an exile in Siberia.

"The intellectual privations are much worse than the most horrible physical treatment which we undergo. . . . A man of culture, condemned by the law to suffer the same penalty as this man of the common people, suffers incomparably more than the latter. He must smother all his longings, choke off all his customs, and step down into a sphere much lower with an air he is unaccustomed to breathe. He is like a fish thrown upon the sand. His punishment is sadder and harder to bear than is that of the ordinary man."

After four years of forced labor and five in military service Dostoyevsky petitioned the Emperor, Alexander II., for permission to return to St. Petersburg, in order that he might recover his health and look after his family interests. His material and physical condition was then pitiable. "I had to write for money and abase my soul. . . . For six months my wife and I have been in such misery that our very last piece of linen is worn out. The little one has fallen sick, and my wife can not get the necessary nourishment for her. . . . Look at Turgenef and Gontcharov, those rich men! I wish they could see the condition in which I work."

It was at this time that Dostoyevsky began to be inspired by his Panslavistic theory, which he afterward elaborated, and for which he has been so much condemned. "Conservative and mystic, . . . a fervent disciple of the Orthodox church, a perfect patriot, Dostoyevsky became the hope, the supreme guide of the Slavophiles, whose theory is Russia and Russia only. The Slavophiles would jealously guard their country from the foreign element, even as the Mussulmans guard the women of their harems. Every foreigner is an enemy. Russia should know nothing of the developments which European civilization could introduce into her political and social organism. To protect the national means of production against foreign markets, to guard the national development against every idea from the outside, to affirm that Peter the Great and Catherine II. were wrong in trying to introduce foreign institutions and sciences, these are the ideas of the Slavophiles." And of these Dostoyevsky was chief. We quote in conclusion:

"Dostoyevsky knows with a wonderful knowledge the hearts of his heroes. He goes to the bottom of their hearts and reads the motives which guide their actions. He has sincere compassion for all humanity, for every one who suffers, with faith in the spiritual insight of the poor and oppressed. He goes down to the depths of the houses of shame, into the most horrible abysses of vice and misfortune. He shows how many of our ideas are moral or immoral only according to circumstances. He puts before us with terrible plainness the fatal question of the responsibility of crime and virtue. He conducts his reader by successive steps and all sorts of moral descents to the very foundation of the human heart. All his pages vibrate with tenderness—it is more than charity—a tenderness which is a true, all-embracing love. . . . He delves deep down into the human soul and discovers the psychological impulses which so often disfigure it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE movement to build a music-hall in Chicago and to make the Chicago Orchestra permanent has succeeded, and the concerts are to become a perpetual institution. This announcement is made on the authority of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which declares that the success of the effort represents "the crowning achievement in the life of Theodore Thomas."

MR. EDMUND GOSSE'S appointment to the librarianship of the British House of Lords "recalls another literary candidacy," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that of Matthew Arnold, in 1867, for the librarianship of the Commons. Tho he had Disraeli's support, a 'horrid domestic intrigue' turned the post over to a more obscure applicant. To Mr. Arnold the disappointment was considerable, for his duties as a school examiner were onerous."

GERMANY'S "OFFICIAL" ART AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION—"MAY IT NEVER RETURN TO THE FATHERLAND!"
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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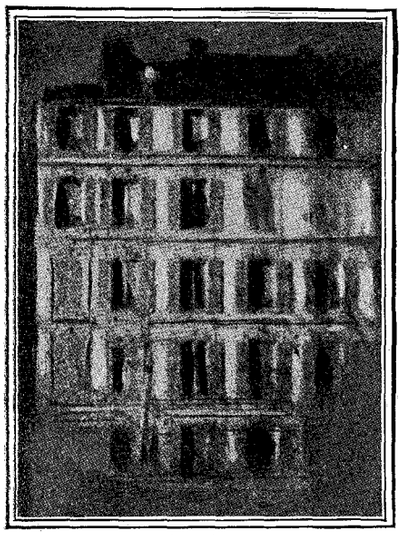
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN RADIATION.

THE various new discoveries in radiation that have justly attracted so much attention of late years, both among scientific men and the general public, are treated as a group in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. A. de Marsy. The writer calls special attention to the radiations discovered years ago by M. Gustave Le Bon and called by him *lumière noire* [dark light]. These discoveries were noted in these columns at the time, but they were neglected both by the scientists and the public, and Le Bon's name is unknown to those who are familiar with the names of Röntgen and the Curies, yet his discovery seems now to be acknowledged by all as a real and valuable one. M. de Marsy proceeds first to classify the various types of newly discovered radiation. He says:



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THROUGH AN OPAQUE BODY BY DR. LE BON; EXPOSURE ONE MINUTE.

"The new radiations that physicists have been studying for several years fall into two entirely distinct classes: 1. Radiations of the cathode-ray family—that is to say, similar to the rays emitted by the cathode of a Crooke's tube. These consist of projected particles. 2. Radiations produced by vibrations propagated through the ether by waves. Such are the 'dark light' of Dr. Gustave Le Bon and the *n*-rays of Blondlot.

"To the first class of these radiations belong the emissions of radioactive bodies, such as radium, thorium, and uranium. They are formed of a mixture of particles of dissociated atoms charged with electricity.

"It was thought at first that a very small number of bodies possessed this property of sending out ceaselessly a flood of matter coming from the breaking-up of their atoms; but in a series of memoirs published during the last seven years Dr. Le Bon has proved that all bodies have this property in various degrees. . . .

"This theory of the university of radioactivity has finally become widespread. Recently Professor Lodge said that the difficulty was not to find radioactive bodies, but substances that are not radioactive."

Le Bon believes that all these phenomena are aspects of a new form of energy, which he calls "intraatomic," which is as widely diffused as heat, and which causes the disaggregation of matter. He believes that he can establish the following laws:

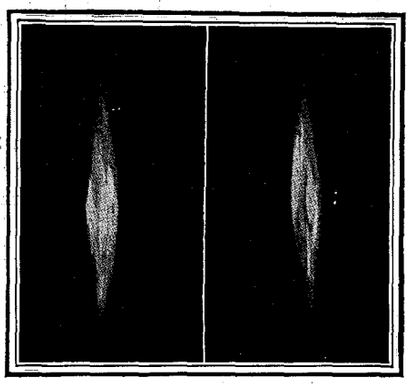
"1. Matter, hitherto supposed to be indestructible, slowly disappears by the continual dissociation of its component atoms.

"2 The products of this dissociation constitute a substance intermediate between ponderable bodies and the imponderable ether. . . . . .

"3. Matter, hitherto regarded as inert and able only to give up energy that has been furnished to it, is, on the contrary, a colossal reservoir of forces that it may give out without being supplied from outside."

The rays discovered by Blondlot and named by him *n*-rays are of the second category into which the writer divides the new radiation (that analogous to ordinary light), and they appear, he says, to be closely similar to Le Bon's "dark light." Le Bon has been able to photograph through opaque bodies, we are informed by M. de Marsy. This feat is often reported in the newspapers, but usually turns out to be simply the making of a print from a negative—a very different thing from the making of a negative when an opaque body separates the photographed object from the camera. M. Le Bon's results are apparently of the latter kind; the photograph of a house reproduced herewith is remarkably clear considering the circumstances. The lack of perfect focus, he says, is due to the facts that the focus of his "dark-light" rays can be found only by calculation, and that the phosphorescent screen used as a sensitive plate had a rough surface. The photograph of a candle flame is a snapshot, and was taken by an observer who was with his camera in complete darkness. An ordinary photograph of the flame is added for comparison. An ordinary photographic plate, the writer tells us, is not very sensitive to these radiations, but certain phosphorescent substances are as sensitive to invisible light as gelatinobromid is to the visible spectrum, and it is with these that the photographs here reproduced were obtained. That so many bodies should give off these invisible radiations is, says M. de Marsy, a very natural phenomenon; there is nothing wonderful about it. He goes on:

"All these bodies, down to a temperature of absolute zero, radiate on the simple condition that they shall be placed in surroundings of slightly lower temperature than themselves. . . . But what could not have been foreseen is the great penetration of these rays, which traverse [in the case of Blondlot's *n*-rays] several centimeters of metal. The Hertzian [electric] waves traverse stone, wood, marble, etc., but . . . are stopped by a sheet of metal only one centimeter [0.4 inch] in thickness. As for ultra-violet radiations, a sheet of glass only one-tenth of a millimeter [$\frac{1}{250}$ inch] thick suffices to stop them entirely.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A CANDLE FLAME TAKEN THROUGH AN OPAQUE BODY; EXPOSURE ONE-THIRTIETH SECOND.

"Spiritualists often talk of bodies surrounded with a luminous aureole. This really exists, but we do not see it. Since above absolute zero everything in nature radiates, it is evident that to a sufficiently sensitive eye—and perhaps there are nocturnal animals with such eyes—an individual plunged in what seems to a normal eye to be absolute darkness may appear surrounded with brilliant light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Where are the Wireless Telegraphs?—Some of the technical journals are beginning to suggest that wireless telegraphy is not living up to its brilliant promises. One of the "pessimists" writes thus editorially in *The American Electrician* (March, 1904):

"We are really beginning to despair of ever seeing the fruition of even the most modest ambitions of wireless telegraph enthusiasts. At the outset we mildly suggested that wireless telegraphy might prove of incalculable practical value for signaling between ships and lighthouses, shore stations, etc., over relatively short distances, but that its field was obviously limited, and we were promptly put down as belonging in the category of pessimists and obstructionists. Time has developed numerous 'inventors' of wireless systems, produced magnificent fields for all such systems—on paper—and brought forth inspiring recitals of 'intentions,' claims, predictions, etc., *ad infinitum*. But we have been pained to note that whenever any one has called upon wireless telegraph apparatus actually to do something practical and fulfil one hun-

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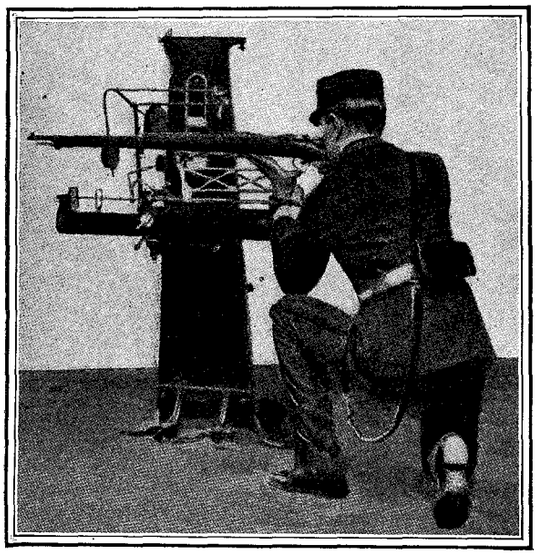
dredth of one per cent. of the roseate promises made for it, something 'unexpected' has happened. The legitimate market for operative wireless apparatus has never been satisfactorily supplied; the United States Signal Corps has had a succession of discouraging experiences with wireless telegraph apparatus and promoters; attempts at practical wireless operation on an important scale made in this country have turned out exasperating fizzles. Under the circumstances we acknowledge that the first clause of our original prognosis was wrong and are tempted to substitute the opinion that wireless telegraphy shows no symptoms of proving valuable under any industrial circumstances whatever. This, however, would scarcely be justified, since there are a few ship and shore stations at work."

RIFLE PRACTISE WITHOUT POWDER OR BULLET.

A SO-CALLED "sub-target gun machine," by the use of which a soldier may be given all the benefits of long-range target practise without firing his rifle, is described in *The American Inventor* (March 1). The device has been adopted by both this country and Canada, and was used with success in the recent army maneuvers at Camp Sanger, Fort Riley, Kansas, the most extensive held in this country since the Civil War. Says the writer of the article just mentioned:

"The only target practise engaged in during the encampment was with the sub-target gun machine, one of those purchased by the Government being located at Fort Riley. Officers and men alike were enthusiastic in its praise.

"This machine, illustrations of which accompany this article . . is designed for target practise without the use of ammunition. The need of apparatus of this description has long been felt by officers and men of the regular army as well as the militia and not a few private individuals interested in rifle-shooting, for marksmen require frequent and long practise to become proficient and to remain so. To do this with ammunition involves considerable expense, especially as it is necessary to use the daytime and frequently to go to a range a long distance away for such practise. The modern high-power rifle and the increasing density of population render the providing of suitable ranges within a convenient

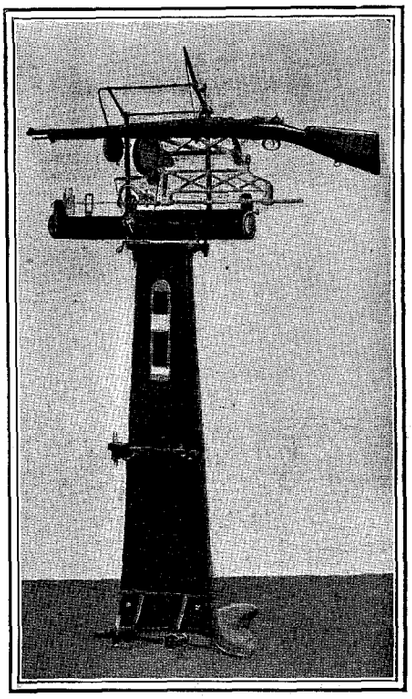


THE SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE; KNEELING POSITION.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

distance of the city very difficult. It is this fact together with the economy of sub-target gun practise that have created the great interest which is everywhere shown in this machine.

"As will be seen by the accompanying illustrations, the machine is simple in construction. It consists of a subbase or stand and adjustable carriage base; a ground-steel carriage rod having at the target end a steel scoring-needle accurately spring-balanced on ground-steel ball joints; a sub-target holder which is released electromagnetically by the trigger when the gun is fired, driving the sub-target against the scoring-needle, thus giving an absolute record of the aim or hold of the gun by the marksman; and a gun-holder proper, in which the gun is securely held, the joints having finely fitted ball bearings so designed and constructed that it is absolutely impossible to secure a point of rest with which to steady the gun when aiming. This holder is so counterbalanced that only the weight of the firearm is supported by the marksman. The machine may be used at either standing, kneeling, or prone position. It is scientifically accurate and correct in every detail, machinery especially designed for this purpose being used in its construction. Its durability is one of its strong points.



THE SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington.)

"One of the important details of this machine is a dial and indicator by the use of which the machine may be so adjusted as to compensate for the individual error in eyesight. The variation of eyesight is almost universal, and this means of defining and compensating for this variation is greatly appreciated by inspectors of rifle practise, who also find a most valuable aid in the scoring-needle, which reproduces in a magnified degree every motion of the gun in the hands of the marksman, and by watching which they can readily detect his faults.

"The adoption of these machines by the United States and Canadian governments marks a new era in military rifle practise, and already a marked improvement in marksmanship has resulted wherever they have been used. The shots that hit are the shots that count, and the army that is made up of good marksmen is the army that will win the battles of the future. It is interesting to note that this machine is being taken up by the schools, and, with the rising generation well instructed in marksmanship, the outlook for the future military proficiency of the country is most promising."

Effect of a Magnet on Phosphorescence.—That an ordinary magnet, in which the intensity of the magnetism varies along the bar, acts on faintly luminous bodies in a manner very similar to the *n*-rays discovered by Blondlot, is announced in a note read before the French Academy of Sciences by M. C. Gutton. Says *The Electrical Review*, in a note on the subject:

"M. Gutton has found that if a piece of cardboard containing patches of phosphorescent sulfid is shifted along a magnet-bar, the patches near the poles are brighter than those near the center of the magnet. By means of suitable screens he eliminated any error due to *n*-rays, without appreciably affecting the result. No effect is noticeable when the screen is placed in a strong or a uniform field. It seems only to be produced where the lines of magnetic force are not parallel. The screen is very sensitive, as the effect is observed by the modification of the earth's field, caused by placing a bar of bismuth or a wire carrying a very small current a short distance away from the screen. No explanation is offered, but it is evident that if there is an increase in the luminous energy radiated it must be either at the expense of the magnet or of the

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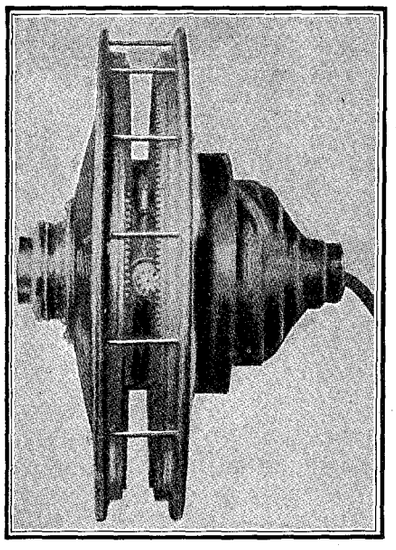
luminous screen. It is possible that an instrument based upon this action might be useful in the study of magnetic fields."

A MOTOR-CAR WITH MOTORS IN ITS WHEELS.

IN a recently invented form of motor-car, the motors are contained in the four wheels, one in each. Says the writer of a description in *The Western Electrician:*

"Four 'gyroscope' motors of two horse-power each are arranged, one within each wheel, with its armature-shaft nearly at right angles to the axle of the vehicle. Each motor is fastened immovably to the axle and carries an elongated armature-shaft bearing on each end a pinion. These two pinions engage two annular gears within the wheel-casing. Herein lies the most interesting feature of the transmission. The wheel proper is divided into two parts by a plane at right angles to the axle [see illustration]. Each section of the wheel carries an annular gear or rack for the engagement of one of the pinions of the armature-shaft, the racks facing each other. The armature is set at a slight angle to the axle vehicle, so that one of the spurs engages one of the gears and the other spur the gear facing the first, the two points of bearing coming at points diametrically opposite on the armature-shaft. . . . By this plan special advantages are attained. The motor drives from both ends of the armature-shaft, grappling the wheel at both sides at the rim, relieving the thrust from the axle. This reduces the friction to a minimum. In winding a watch, for instance, it is obvious that better results can be obtained by using the thumb and finger as a couple on opposite sides of the stem, rather than by attempting to do the work by drawing from one side of the stem.



HUB MOTOR FOR AUTOMOBILE.
Courtesy of *The Western Electrician* (Chicago).

"The two pinions need be but half the size that would be necessary if only one were used, to obtain the same reduction. In other words, double the reduction may be obtained within any given space. Consequently within the wheel itself there is sufficient space to reduce the velocity of a high-speed motor for adaptation to the low speed required for a heavy truck. The fact that high-speed motors can be used without the intervention of complicated gearing mechanism, thereby using the form of motor which is the cheapest in construction and of the most efficient operation, is said to offset to a great extent the increased cost of construction over that where only one or two motors are used.

"Another advantage is that the sides of the wheels, which are solid metal plates, form the casings of the motors, keeping out dust and mud from the parts. . . . . .

"The normal speed is 1,400 revolutions per minute, which, with the gear reduction of 25 to 1, gives the car a speed of six miles an hour. . . . Steering is accomplished by an attachment which moves both front and rear wheels at the same time, so that they follow along concentric curves, reducing the wear and tear on the rear tires. For braking, a band-brake or strap-clutch is provided on each wheel. . . . . .

"Favorable results are looked for in the efficiency of operation of the gyroscope motor-car. The results of an efficiency test made at Lewis Institute, Chicago, on a motor-vehicle using this type of transmission showed a friction loss in gear of only three-fourths of one per cent. up to a sixteen per cent. overload, using a reduction of 14 to 1.

"One feature which apparently adds to the merits of the new vehicle is the fact that a complete motor unit is embodied in a single wheel. Therefore an extra wheel, weighing 425 pounds, can always be carried on the truck, and in case of an accident all that is necessary to remedy the fault is to jack up the axle and replace the defective wheel with the good one, requiring only a few minutes time. The motor connections terminate in four plugs of different shapes, each of which fits into a correspondingly shaped hole in the connecting-block on the vehicle, so that an inexperienced person may replace the wheel without getting the connections wrong, for there is only one way that they will fit.

"Four-wheel drive should lengthen the life of tires, which at best are a heavy item of expense in a city where the pavements are rough."

WHAT THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT IS LIKE

UNDER the heading of "The Seventh Continent," an analysis, by Prof. Albrecht Peuck, of the University of Vienna, of the results of recent south polar exploration is printed in translation in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (February 3). The original was contributed by the author to the Vienna *Freie Presse.* Professor Peuck says that no new coast has been discovered, and no noticeable change on the maps will have to be made. He continues:

"It is easy to undervalue the results of the more recent expeditions—that is, if one has in view only an increased knowledge of the coast-line. No new coast has been discovered. The results of the recent expeditions lie in different lines from those of the years 1820–1843. The latter in reality only sighted separate strips of coast-land; but now man has set foot on that land and studied its nature and configuration. If we designate the discoveries from Bellingshawsen to Sir James Ross as littoral-nautical, those recently made are of a physical-geographical nature and have been made by masters of that science. They have cleared up a number of problems which could not be cleared up on earlier voyages.

"Sir James Ross discovered the great wall of ice to the east of the volcanoes Erebus and Terror. He knew nothing at all about its formation, nor has any one else been sure about it, until the recent visits to it. From Ross's description it might be a seam of very thick pack ice, but since Borchgrevink's investigation, and more especially since Scott's expedition, we are sure that it is the end of a glacier not less than six hundred miles wide, which occupies the deep valley between the mountains of King Edward VII. Land and Victoria Land. Again, Dumant D'Urville and Wilkes were not sure whether what they saw was land or only masses of ice. The investigations of Drygalski show that it is land completely covered with glaciers; that the ice-cap reaches to the sea, the underlying rocks showing through only in a few places. It is a great inland sea of ice such as is found in the interior of Greenland to-day, and such as during the glacial period covered northern Europe and the northern part of North America. Those scientists who were bold enough to suggest the existence of a large Antarctic continent from the presence in the Antarctic Ocean of icebergs with boulders on them have been confirmed in their conjectures, for a glacier of such enormous proportions presupposes an underlying land mass. . . . . .

"Antarctica is almost wholly covered with this large inland ice sea, which has a probable area of four million square miles. The land itself can only be seen along the coast, and here alone is it possible to support animal life. Here are the breeding-places of the penguins which inhabit the southern seas as far north as the drifting ice goes. Here also Borchgrevink had discovered a most scanty vegetation, species of lichen, one of which closely resembled Iceland moss. In the waters at the foot of the steep cliffs there is abundant animal life—star-fishes, jelly-fishes, and different kinds of sea mammals, as the seal, etc. From the narrow strip of coast-land we get an idea of the inner strata of the continent. Most noticeable is the frequent recurrence of volcanic rock. . . . There are several active volcanoes. . . . . .

"It is indeed a new continent, seen before at a distance, which has been laid at our feet. It is inhospitable and uninhabitable for man, but magnificent in itself. Nowhere else but in distant Victoria Land do we have a smoking volcano and perpetual ice

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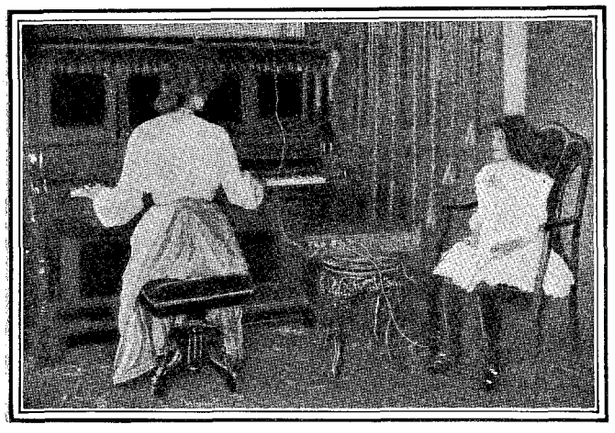
side by side. Monotonous it is where the inland ice reaches without a break to the coast, but magnificent where the cliffs rise perpendicularly out of the sea, as on the shore of Victoria Land, or the west of Graham's Land. Those on board the *Belgica* never grew tired of looking at the scene, as they sailed through Belgica Strait, which they discovered, surrounded as they were almost completely by enormously high cliffs which, under the polar sun, shone and sparkled in the most beautiful colors, while below the sea was the darkest of blues, with here and there an iceberg shining and glistening on its surface. . . . One great difficulty which has always stood in the way of south polar explorations seems to be removed—its great distance from the inhabited world. But now the known part of Antarctica can be used as a starting-point for journeys to its unknown parts, and altho not lavishly provided for by nature, still, if all other sources are exhausted, there are penguins and seals in sufficient quantities to support human life indefinitely. No matter how cold and isolated it may seem to the little handful of explorers in Antarctica, they need not feel that they are doomed to die."

HOW TO FEEL MUSIC.

AN electrical device by which music can be "felt" instead of heard is the result of a recent invention. The musical vibrations are transformed into electrical ones in something the same way that they are in a telephone wire, but the electric pulses are from an induction-coil capable of giving a shock, and hence may be felt throughout the body. The device is thus described in *Popular Mechanics* (March):

"To say that you can hear a 'loud' necktie, or see it thunder, seems scarcely less ridiculous than to say you can 'feel' a new piece of music being played, yet the latter is made a reality through a new contrivance that has just been invented. Maybe the inventor's next step will be to enable us to smell the music.

"'Feeling' music is made possible through an electrical device, called the 'vibrochord,' by which the sound is made to affect the patient's sense of touch as well as his sense of hearing. Those who have experienced the new sensation declare that music 'feels' as good as it sounds, and that there is all the difference in the world in the feeling of a pretty air and an ugly one. Different persons



FEELING AND HEARING THE PIANO PLAY.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

like the feeling of different tunes. Some declare 'ragtime' feels better than any other, while cultivated tastes prefer the feeling of classical music.

"In 'feeling' music the sound is conducted from the instrument to the person by means of electric wires. Instead of the sound-waves merely knocking on the tympanum of the ear, as in listening to music, the waves of harmony course clear through the body, so that the tune is felt from head to foot. The device can be attached to any kind of musical instrument, so that we can feel a piano, phonograph, guitar, banjo, or an organ play, or feel the blowing of a cornet or a trombone, and if a wire could be attached to every horn we could feel the music of a brass band. Those who have practised 'feeling' music have demonstrated that they can easily discriminate between the feeling of different airs as well as of different instruments. They could readily distinguish the feeling of 'Home, Sweet Home,' from 'My Ragtime Chinaman,' altho they were separated from the instrument by walls so thick that the music could not possibly be heard.

"This feeling of music is declared to have wonderful healing powers. It is prescribed by its inventor for insomnia, hysteria, nervous prostration, rheumatism, and numerous other ailments.

"The vibrochord is enclosed in a case containing coils and magnets with electric wires extending to the musical instrument and to the patient. Two handles connected to the wires are to be held in the hands and the feet rest on a metallic plate.

"Fred H. Brown, inventor of the music-feeling machine, says: 'Whenever the vibrochord is used, the human body virtually becomes a part of the instrument and does and must respond to the harmonic vibration of the instrument. The induction-coil is so arranged as to utilize the harmonic beats. Consequently, the electric pulsations also occur in harmonic time.' The intensity of the musical vibrations can be regulated to suit the person."

Change of Color in Fishes.—An interesting study of the ability of fish to change their color, recently made at the Woods Holl Biological Laboratory, is described in *Harper's Weekly*. Says the writer:

"Changing color at will is a property of certain mammals, and it was found that in the fishes under observation it was possible when changes of surrounding conditions were made. The fish selected for the experiment were common green killifishes or salt water minnows, which ordinarily in daylight have a light gray color. This in the dark becomes almost black, as was demonstrated by placing the fish in a dark-lined dish. If the fish were placed in a porcelain bowl in the light, it would become much paler, even tho the illumination was the same. That the color was at the control of the fish was demonstrated by severing the spinal cord of one which had undergone the observed changes in a normal manner. In this case the posterior part remained absolutely dark. The light affecting the fish's eyes was found to be responsible for the color changes, as these did not occur after cutting the optic nerves of fishes whose changes had been regular."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Vienna Academy of Science to investigate the results of the treatment of cancer with radium reported, says *The Popular Science Monthly*, "that in nine cases in which the treatment was used abatement in the cancerous swelling resulted and in two of these cases the swelling had not reappeared after five months' time. A case of cancer of the palate was much improved by the treatment. The use of radium is not recommended when an operation is practicable. Numerous other cases of the beneficial results of the radium treatment have been reported."

AN exhibit of radium will be prepared for the St. Louis exposition, under government auspices, by Dr. George F. Kunz, as special agent of the United States Geological Survey. Dr. Kunz has been authorized, says *Science*, "to prepare and procure material comprising radioactive substances of all kinds and also exhibits to illustrate the action of radium compounds, ultra-violet light, and Röntgen rays upon mineral and chemical substances. This exhibit is to be made by the United States Geological Survey in the United States building at St. Louis. There will be a second exhibit of radium and radioactive substances in the mines building."

"THE work of extinguishing fires," says *Engineering News*, "may be compared to the application of brakes on a car descending a long steep grade. If the brakes are applied with their utmost power and yet the force accelerating the car exceeds the effort of the brakes to retard it, the car will continue to gain in speed; and the faster it runs, the less effective is the braking force. In the same way, a fire which grows in intensity despite the streams of water poured on to check it, is likely to continue to extend, and the more rapid and fierce the spread of the flames, the less efficient is the work of the firemen to check them."

VEGETABLE LIFE IN THE FAR NORTH.—Doctor Schei, the geologist—a member of the last Sverdrup arctic expedition—in a lecture before the Geographical Society of Christiania recently spoke of the vegetable life of Ellesmereland, in 78° to 79° of northern latitude and separated from Greenland by the Smith Sound. "During the summer," says United States Consul Guenther, in a report of his lecture, "tracts of the lowlands are covered with arctic flowers, and the so-called Bird's Mountains are described by Doctor Schei as a botanical garden. A mountain slope of one of the bays was completely covered with the violet-colored flower-stalks of the species *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. In the rocks remnants of plants were discovered, the species of which to-day are found in much warmer climes—for instance, in Australia. That the polar regions in former periods of the history of the earth were much warmer is a fact that has long ago been demonstrated beyond a doubt."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DO THE JESUITS TEACH THAT THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS?

THE old charge that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means has come into new prominence in controversial discussion in Germany, owing to the strained relations existing between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in parliament and in public life. A former Jesuit father, Count Hoensbroech, a man of marked learning, who since his conversion to Protestantism about ten years ago has engaged in a battle royal against his former *confrères*, has published a brochure in which he claims to present documentary evidences of a kind that will settle the question beyond a doubt. It is entitled "Der Zweck heiligt die Mittel als jesuitischer Grundsatz erwiesen" ("The End Justifies the Means" Proven to be a Jesuitic Principle). So bitter has the controversy over this question become that a leading ecclesiastic of Trèves, Pater Dasbach, has brought suit against the count in the state courts. The arguments set forth in the new book may be summarized as follows:

It is a Jesuitic principle that, in order to prevent the commission of a greater sin, it is permissible to commit a smaller one. The Jesuit moralists for several centuries have openly taught this, as may be seen from the works of Becanus, Vasquez, Sanchez, Escabor, Tamburini, Laymoun, Castropalva, and, among the more recent teachers, of Gury, Palmieri, Lehmkuhl. As an example of what these men actually say, we need appeal only to Becanus. Among other problems he discusses the question: Is it ever right to advise a man to commit a smaller sin in order to prevent one that is greater? In detail: Suppose that Peter is determined to commit adultery, am I justified in advising him to commit fornication, so that the breaking of the marriage may be prevented? Or if a person is determined to steal a whole treasure, dare I advise him to be satisfied with a portion? Becanus admits that according to the teaching of some authorities such advice would be wrong, but he urges that equally good authorities can be quoted to show that it is permissible, and appeals even to the Scriptures and to the fathers, citing the maxim that of two evils we should chose the less. Taking up the cases stated, he argues as follows: If Peter is determined to satisfy his lust by committing adultery, and it would be impossible for me to change his mind in any other way than by urging him to commit the sin of fornication instead of the proposed greater sin of adultery, then I should be allowed to give him this advice. If the thief is determined to steal the whole treasure, and I can not dissuade him except by advising him to commit a smaller theft, this would be allowed. Vasquez can be quoted as arguing in the same way and as taking the position that it is right to advise a man to commit adultery if thereby you can prevent him from committing a murder. This answer he gives in outspoken opposition to those of Gabriel Biel and Cajetanus, who declared that these things were not allowed.

The "Moral Theology" of Tamburini contains the *pros* and *cons* for a whole group of similar problems. Among them is this: Is it permissible for a father to leave the key in his money-drawer so that he may catch his son stealing and the latter may be reformed through the punishment that is inflicted? Or, is it right for a husband to tell his wife, in ambiguous language, that she may meet her paramour, so that the latter may be caught and be reformed through the punishment inflicted? Tamburini does not unhesitatingly answer Yes to these questions, but he considers them as belonging to the realm of "probability," and is himself strongly inclined to give an affirmative answer. He declares that leaving the key in the drawer and speaking in the manner mentioned to a wife are in themselves matters of no importance; such acts are not sinful, nor do they signify consent to the evil deeds that may follow. Escabor, after quoting two of his fellow moralists as opponents of the maxim, "Let us do evil that good may result," nevertheless expresses his agreement with the opposite sentiment, citing the case of Lot, who offered his daughters to the inhabitants of Sodom in order to get them to give up their still more evil purposes. Appeal can also be made to the teachings of Gury and of Palmieri, the latter of whom declares that it is permissible to wish that heretics may die on account of the general good that will result for the eternal salvation of many.

Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald, one of the leading Protestant scholars of Germany, has written an elaborate discussion of the Jesuit problem for the new (third) edition of Herzog's "Realencyclopädie." He comments on the materials furnished by Hoensbroech in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 6), and thinks that the author has substantiated his claims. He also states that Pater Dasbach has been compelled to admit in the public courts that Hoensbroech has proved his main contention.

Hoensbroech's brochure was written in reply to a challenge of Dasbach, who offered 2,000 florins for proofs of the charge that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means. Hoensbroech, in view of the admission of Dasbach, now demands this money; but the latter refuses to pay it on the ground that what he has admitted is only a minor point and not the real matter at issue. The courts of Trèves are now to pass on this matter, and their decision is awaited with considerable interest.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SECULAR VIEW OF THE MEANING OF LENT.

"EVERY man who has any ideal of any sort," says *Harper's Weekly* (March 12), "begins by cutting off something that is incompatible with its attainment. Asceticism is, in this sense, merely a disciplined effort to gain an end. In the case of the Lenten observance, the fasting is a physical self-denial that prepares the mind for the spiritual joy of Easter." Commenting further on what it regards as the real significance of Lent, the same paper says:

"It would be difficult to find a religious system of thought which makes no provision for a season of self-denial as a means to moral culture. . . . . .

"The Parsees had five set fasts in the year. Confucianism provided for one great fast and several minor ones. The Brahmans confined the severe fasts to their own caste, requiring only minor observances of the laity. The Jews were commanded to 'afflict their souls' on the tenth day of the seventh month, while the priest made an atonement for the sins of the children of Israel. The command, as is usual with the Jews, was definite and obligatory, and was followed by a threat, 'Whatsoever soul shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.' In the New Testament the question of obligatory fasting is again raised. When the Pharisees asked Jesus why his disciples did not fast, he answered, 'Can ye make the children of the bride-chamber fast while the bridegroom is still with them?' and, again, he pointed out that they were equally dissatisfied with John, who came fasting, and the Son of Man, who came eating and drinking. On the whole, the New Testament seems to have recognized the use of fasting without approving of it as enforced and obligatory, lest thereby it become dead and lose its primal significance and object, which is, of course, to exalt a higher faculty by subduing and controlling a lower. . . . . .

"Every man *is* more or less an ascetic. He sacrifices one thing to get another, even if it is only on the plane of expending labor to buy food and clothing; he sacrifices inertia and ease for civilization and prolonged living. He carries the same principle farther when he works not only for himself, but for the welfare of his family and fellow citizen. . . . It is a truism that joy is great in proportion as it has absorbed pain. It is, in its essence, a contrast, a reaction. So by renunciation we attain a twofold end; we strengthen a habit of self-control by giving up something in itself harmless, and we prepare ourselves for joy by a self-imposed season of solemnity.

"That there is something essentially beneficial in this season of fast one is led to believe by the continuous spread of the observance, as well as by the fact that it is, apparently, an innate instinct. More and more society finds refuge from itself in a season of enforced quiet. It is a season variously used by various temperaments to various ends, as all religious symbolism will be to the last of time. There are those to whom it is a rest after excite-

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ment; those to whom it is a season of physical recuperation after indulgence; those to whom the religious life and its symbolism, pointing beyond a narrow concreteness, is the only gleam in an existence of gloomy sordidness.

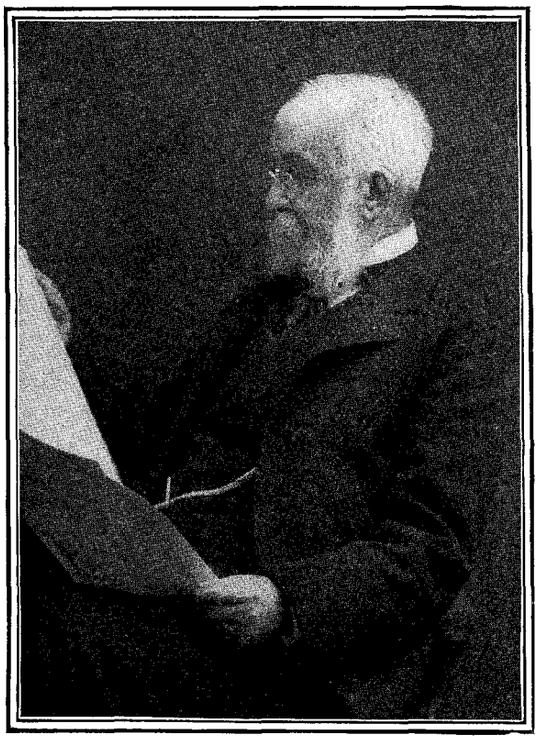
"More and more, in the present day, do those who can seek quiet and shelter in religious retreats and break the usual routine by a season of self-denial and self-forgetfulness in religious recollection."

CENTENNIAL OF THE BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY

THE centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which fell on March 6, was made the occasion of a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon and the Queen and other members of the royal family were in attendance. In this country a meeting, held on the same day in St. John's Church, Washington, was attended by the President, the British ambassador, and other distinguished persons, and was addressed by Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, president of the American Bible Society, Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Dolliver, of Iowa.

During the hundred years of its existence, the British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed one hundred and eighty-one million Bibles in all parts of the world. This fact is recorded in an article by Dr. Gilman in *The North American Review* (March) which epitomizes the history of the organization. It appears that among those who took a prominent part in the foundation of the society were William Wilberforce, Lord Teignmouth, Zachary Macaulay, Alexander Maitland, James Stephen (father of Sir Leslie Stephen), and others less known. We read further:

"The earliest attempt of the new association to translate any part of the Bible into a foreign tongue was to provide a portion of the Scriptures for the American Indians. The decision was reached to translate the gospel of St. Mark into Mohawk, and a Mohawk chief, with the unmanageable name Tyonenhokarawen or Tryoninhokaraven, passed several weeks under Lord Teignmouth's roof, at Clapham, engaged in the work. Sometimes, we are told, he appeared, clad in his war dress, at the table of his host, and performed for the entertainment of the visitors the war-dance of his tribe, tomahawk in hand. It is a laughable picture; grave and reverend men of affairs gathered around a dinner-table for a most serious discussion, which is enlivened by a red man robed in skins, hopping up and down, brandishing the rude weapon of his tribe. This same warrior took the part of the English in the war of 1812, and gave up his unpronounceable patronymic of seven syllables for the simple name of Major John Norton, by which he was known in the army."



DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.,
President of the American Bible Society.

Looking back at the proceedings of the initiative meetings of the society, it is obvious, says Dr. Gilman, that the principles then recognized were formulated with wisdom and precision. They have guided the policy of the organization for a hundred years, and are not likely, he thinks, to be amended in the century to come. He continues:

"The first article declares that the sole object of the society shall be to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and that the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom to be circulated by the society shall be the Authorized Version. The second article bespeaks cooperation, and looks forward to activities beyond the bounds of the British Empire. This society—so it reads—'shall add its endeavors to those employed by other societies for circulating the Scriptures through the British dominions, and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mohammedan, or Pagan.' The committee of management was to include six foreigners resident in England, and, of the remainder, one-half should be members of the Church of England and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. In all it was a board of thirty-six laymen. There was an understanding that no clergyman or minister should speak on any subject under discussion without special leave. If any member did not attend with fair regularity, he could not be reelected; and those six who, for any cause whatsoever, made the smallest number of attendances were dropped and not rechosen for a year. Many distinguished persons—prelates, ministers, scholars, professional, and business men—have always been included among the vice-presidents; and thus the society has had an indorsement which is considered of value,—more so, perhaps, than a similar approbation would be in the United States, tho here, too, it has been found advantageous. The society was, in fact, a society of laymen, supported or indorsed by distinguished clergymen. Ecclesiastical differences and jealousies were thus concealed, if not avoided; and the enthusiastic and efficient labors were secured of eminent men, devoted to the affairs of business and politics."

Passing on to a consideration of the work accomplished by the society, Dr. Gilman says:

"The total issues of the society, including Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of the Bible, chiefly Gospels and Psalters, from 1804 to 1903, were 181,000,000, or exactly (so closely the account is kept) 180,982,740 copies. Nearly 6,000,000 copies (5,943,775) were issued in the year 1902-3. It appears that in every hundred issues there were 16 Bibles, 25 Testaments, and 59 'portions' or parts—that is to say, for every Bible there was a call for more than five times as many portions of the text. Whatever may be assigned as the reason for this noteworthy difference, it clearly denotes the strictly religious preferences of the readers and purchasers. Only one-sixth of the issues contain the chronicles, histories, laws, and prophecies of the Hebrew Scriptures. English penny Testaments have been especially popular—nearly 8,000,000 of them having been issued within the last two decades. The annual outlay of the society has not varied much during recent years from the sum of £240,000. In this centennial year an effort is making to raise a special fund of 250,000 guineas, more than $1,250,000, in addition to the usual contributions. These are different figures from those of the first five years, when the average collections were £6,000 annually, and from the glowing but cautious estimates formulated by the great Wilberforce, who thought that the society's annual income might eventually reach the munificent total of £10,000.

"Financial statistics, impressive as they are, are of much less interest than the statements which are given in respect to the versions which have been prepared and issued by the society. Three hundred and seventy different languages are on the list of publications, and it takes sixty different kinds of alphabets to put these languages into print. From a scrutiny of the list, it is easy to see that, apart from the religious significance of the society's work, its contributions to comparative philology, especially to the philology

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of the obscure tongues of uncivilized people, are of great importance. Of no other book are there so many versions."

The American Bible Society was founded twelve years later than the British, and during a period of eighty-seven years has circulated more than 72,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible.

WHEN CHURCH AND STAGE WERE ONE.

WAGNER'S "Parsifal," despite its alleged "sacrilege," bears several points of resemblance to the miracle-plays of medieval times, and its semi-sacred pretensions may serve to remind us of an era in which priests were the only actors and churches were the only theaters. Dr. Karl Mantyius, an eminent German actor and Shakespearian scholar, points out, in his recently published "History of Theatrical Art," that during the early Middle Ages "liturgical drama" was presented all over Europe, in Latin, by priests who distributed the parts among themselves. This kind of drama, as its name implies, grew up out of the church service, and can probably be traced, in the first place, to the dramatic elements in the liturgy itself. Dr. Mantyius writes on this point:

"From the earliest times, the mass of the Roman Church has borne a distinctly dramatic character. The beautifully decorated sanctuary, with the altar in the center, separated from the choir by the rail, resembles a stage, on which the priest, robed in his chasuble, the deacon and choristers with censers, seem to act before the silent audience of the congregation. The perfect symbolism carried out in every detail, which in former times was more generally understood than it is now, not only appertained to the building and the ornaments of the church, but to every item of church service; it was like a sublime spectacle, in which every part represented something different from what it was."

The medieval clergy were fully alive to the power exercised over the popular mind by the dramatic elements in the church service and developed them to the utmost, offering, in compensation for incomprehensible Latin words, intelligible mimic and musical performances. We quote further:

"The great religious festivals, Christmas in particular, gave special opportunity for liturgical dramas. Thus at a certain Christmas celebration St. Augustine is represented addressing himself to the Jews in order to convince them of the divinity of Christ. For this purpose he invokes all the old prophets, and makes them appear before him in succession in order to repeat the prophesies. After Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, Daniel, and David, Augustine introduces some prophets of the New Covenant, Simeon, Zechariah, and Elizabeth, after which he has recourse to the heathens, Vergil, Nebuchadnezzar, and the Sibyl. All these solemn testimonies enable him to overwhelm the Jews with these words: 'Is not this sufficient, O ye unbelievers! Can not ye be convinced by so many famous witnesses and such numerous testimonies?'"

For centuries the subjects of the church-plays remained almost exclusively religious, and it was owing to this fact that they earned the title of "miracle-plays." But in time the popular tongue began to be substituted for the Latin language, and the influence of the clergy became less dominant. "From the moment when the plays were written entirely in the living tongue," says Dr. Mantyius, "they slipped out of the grasp of the church—quite gently and gradually,—first moving out from inside the church to the space in front of it, tho, no doubt, they were still performed by the clergy; then farther away to the public street or market-place, written and performed in part by lay people, the clergy looking on, or joining in the performances on an equal footing with the other actors." Even after the plays had passed from under the control of the clergy, they were still mainly occupied with religious subjects, or at least their chief characters were religious personages like the Virgin Mary. To quote again:

"From the fourteenth century onward we find in force a complete cycle of miracle-plays about the most diverse subjects, yet all with one distinctive note—that is, the Virgin Mary, who as a *deus ex machina* in the hour of need comes to the rescue of the hero or heroine in distress. The part which the holy Virgin plays in these dramas is often very peculiar, according to our ideas. It seems to be a point of honor with her to save every ruffian, whatever outrageous crimes he may have committed, if he only invokes her assistance at the critical moment. In one drama she takes a lively interest in a woman who had suffocated her son-in-law; in another a Queen of Portugal is rescued and pardoned, tho she had murdered two persons."

Following upon the miracle-plays of Adam and Eve, and of others in which the Blessed Virgin was the central figure, there developed subsequently the great Passion-plays, for the acting of which a special Passion fraternity was created. The Ober-Ammergau play, originating in 1633, is a very fair reproduction of a play of this type, tho, in the year of its inception, the others had long since been suppressed. The Ober-Ammergau play of our own times, however, is without the innumerable quaint, amusing, and ludicrous incidents which add so much to our interest in medieval plays.

A BISHOP'S INDICTMENT OF THE NEGRO RACE.

BISHOP BROWN, of Arkansas, made "a fearful mistake," according to the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.), when he delivered his address on the negro problem in Boston recently. His utterance upon that occasion, adds the same paper, "misrepresents the church of which he is a bishop, and the South for which he professes to speak." The opinions for which the bishop is so severely condemned are indicated in the following quotations from his address, as reported in the newspapers:

"The Southern negro, altho increasing in numbers so rapidly, is not improving morally and intellectually. On the contrary, he is unquestionably deteriorating in these respects since emancipation. . . . I do not and can not believe that the American negro has a great future before him, but I do freely concede that it can and will be made much better, and must be made much better, too.

"Knowing the fatal tendency of African blood to physical and mental degradation, the Southern branch of our race has especially guarded against the induction of it into its veins. The white women of the South are pure. They are a high-minded, proud, spotless race of heroines. If they were not, the Anglo-Saxon people in America would rapidly degenerate into a low-grade mongrel breed, and that would be the end of civilization and the beginning of barbarism. . . . They [the negro people] are, as a whole, the most poverty-stricken, the most shiftless, the most ragged, filthy, idle, worthless, and degraded of any people of whom I have any personal knowledge. . . . We talk of darkest Africa, but I solemnly say it is impossible for me to imagine anything darker than what might be well called 'Darkest America.'

"There can not be any question that the negro race, as a whole, is in respect to natural endowments very much inferior to the Caucasian race. Anthropologists claim that the negro race is at least ten thousand years old. And yet it has never advanced beyond the stage of barbarism, when left to itself. If there is anything in the survival of the fittest, the negro as the unfittest will surely perish from the earth. . . . . .

"The negro can never be qualified as a race to take a helpful part in the affairs of our Government. The giving of the suffrage to the negro was a great wrong to the white people of the South, and even a greater wrong to the Southern negro himself. . . . . .

"The crime which is the principal occasion for lynching, the only occasion for its existence—lynching would pass away in three years if it were not for that crime—is one which, as a rule, can not be dealt with in the civil courts, because the outraged woman would not, in nine cases out of ten, willingly appear as a witness, and she ought not to be compelled to do so. It is for this reason that lynching is so wholly, throughout the civilized world, the penalty for the crime in question."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) is as scathing in its comment on these sentiments as is *The Churchman*. It says in part:

"Bishop Brown is a Northern man resident in the South, chosen

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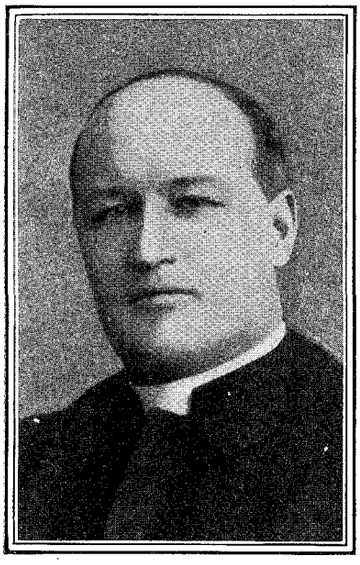
by a Southern community to be their bishop while he was yet a resident of his native State of Ohio. It is this class of Americans —Northern men who have acquired residence in the South—that of all others have always been most intemperate in discussing the race problem, and who have generally been the most unfortunate in their conclusions. Unlike the native-born Southerner, they are without the intense affection for the negro and the thorough understanding of his position that the former possesses. Unlike the Northerner at home, the aureole which has too often been depicted above the negro's head is seen to have been dispelled. The result is that, losing his former point of view, the transplanted Northerner fails to obtain that of the Southerner to the manor born, and becomes only too frequently the bitterest and most difficult stumbling-block in the elevation of the negro race.

"To *The Living Church*, bound to the South by ties closer and more intimate than those which knit the bishop of Arkansas to his diocese, and long since free from the amateur conviction that we had surmounted the difficulties of the problem, apology to our fellow churchmen both North and South would seem to be in order for the alleged utterances of the bishop of Arkansas. . . . .

"Happily, the splendid work of ridding the South from the degradation of punishment by lynching, begun by such Southern noblemen as the governor of Alabama, supported by the people who gave him their indorsement at the polls, and commended by the best and wisest men of that section, is too far advanced for the unfortunate outburst of the bishop of Arkansas to overthrow."



BISHOP BROWN, OF ARKANSAS,

Whose extreme views on the negro question are declared to "misrepresent the church of which he is a bishop, and the South for which he professes to speak."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"There is something lacking in the man who could expect to vent such ideas in the city of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison and John Boyle O'Reilly, and draw money thence to propagate his gospel of pessimism among a people who have surely suffered enough without this wholesale and cruel defamation at the hands of their alleged 'Father in God.' . . . . . .

"The fact is that if anywhere in the South the negroes are demoralized or degraded, the whites of North and South should hang their heads in shame for it. If anywhere, religiously speaking, there is faith without works, the whites are primarily responsible for it. The negroes were torn from their native land in the first instance, and in most cases their first lesson in 'Christian civilization' in the land of the free, as even then we vaunted it, was that they belonged, bodies and souls, to their purchasers. They might hear the gospel and believe it, and sing hymns to their heart's content; but woe to them if they assumed that the gospel's moral code was for slaves. . . . We question if the world has ever seen such moral and material progress as the race has made wherever a fair opportunity has been given it during the less than forty years since emancipation. Nor have they been merely mechanical imitators and servile followers of the white man. Note the initiative of that magnificent negro statesman and philanthropist, Booker T. Washington, and its grand results in Tuskegee Institute."

In concluding, *The Pilot* calls attention to the interesting fact that "in Baltimore, since early in the nineteenth century, and in New Orleans, since a somewhat later date, a long and unbroken succession of colored women have lived up to the austere requirements of the convent life as Oblate Sisters of Providence in the former city, and as Sisters of the Holy Family in the latter."

KOREA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

ON the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, some fear for the safety of the Korean missionaries was manifested in this country. Subsequent despatches, however, which convey the news that Korean feeling toward the missionaries is, on the whole, friendly, and that, in case of an emergency, the mission-stations in Seoul can call to their aid American marines, have served to allay this anxiety. "We must remember," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), "that neither Russia, Japan, nor Korea would, ordinarily, disturb or destroy this work. All of them are friendly with, or interested in, the United States, and may be expected to maintain this friendly relation unless some sudden and unforeseen contingencies may arise in the conduct of the war." *The Church Economist* (New York) declares:

"There has been nothing to indicate that Christian workers are in immediate danger in Korea, but the mission-boards of America have, as a matter of precaution, forwarded the names of their missionaries in that country, and the State Department has in turn sent the names to United States Minister Allen at Seoul, and to the commander of the United States war-vessels in those waters. The Government will do all in its power to safeguard the workers, whatever contingency may arise.

"There are two hundred and fifty-six American, English, and French missionaries in Korea, besides about one hundred and fifty children of American and English parents in families of the missionaries. The Presbyterian Foreign Board has the largest number [seventy], and French Roman Catholics, under a society called 'Missions Étrangers de Paris,' are next in point of numbers. The Methodist Church, the Church of England, and the Presbyterian Church South have also a number of missionaries. There are also some Danish and Russian workers.

Missionary leaders at home and abroad are deeply concerned in the outcome of the war and in its effect upon the status of American missions in Korea. The New York *Observer* (Presb.) expresses the belief that "whatever political changes may come, the result of all upheavals and commotions will be the faster progress of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and a vast enlargement of missionary opportunity among both Japanese and Koreans." And the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) says:

"If Japan is victorious, the war will mean a free field for Christian missions in Korea, and probably also in Manchuria. Whatever the result, it is probable that the nations of Europe and the United States will not allow the opportunity to secure the freedom of commerce in Manchuria which Russia has promised, but shown no disposition to allow, to pass unimproved. We confess to a hope that somehow out of the present troubles may come an ending that will curb the persecuting and intolerant spirit of Russia and open its vast territory and multitudinous peoples to the free progress of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

EIGHT hundred Sunday-school workers sailed from New York for the Holy Land last week. They are delegates to the fourth world's Sunday-school convention, to be held next month in Jerusalem.

UNDER the heading "Protestants in the Confessional," the Paulist *Calendar* (New York) says: "Every priest has had them; poor souls burdened with sin, great or small, anxious to kneel at the feet of one who can speak to them in the name of God, and to speak to them if not the word of forgiveness in God's name, at least a word of comfort and of sympathy."

JUSTICE BREWER, of the Supreme Court, is disturbed by what he regards as the destructive and iconoclastic spirit in modern Biblical criticism. Speaking at the exercises held in Washington to commemorate the centenary of the British Bible Society, he said: "There are critics who strive to destroy the faith of other men simply because it is held. The iconoclast is a popular man to-day. To him the Bible appears merely as a sort of crazy-quilt of untrue history, distorted science, weak poetry, impracticable morality, and vague foreshadowings of the unknown and the unknowable. Yet we who believe know there are passages in the Bible unsurpassed in solemn beauty in the literature of the world; that its ideals of morality are those to which the best within us is always aspiring; that its promises are the sweetest and most comforting that have ever come to the tried hearts of man."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE MIKADO'S ARMY ON THE OFFENSIVE.

TRANSPORTS filled with Japanese troops are hurrying up the Yellow Sea and the main army of the Mikado is mobilizing on the Asiatic mainland. This is the meaning of every despatch from the scene of war, we are apprised by that cautious oracle, the military correspondent of the London *Times*. But he suspects the general staff at Tokyo of having modified the plan of campaign somewhat, and the great blow which may not now be long delayed will possibly be struck miles away from the Yalu. The impenetrable mystery in which the movements of the great Japanese force now operating at the front have been involved bodes little good to the Russians, conjectures this expert, who sees reasons to think that perhaps over 100,000 troops have crossed to the mainland from the Mikado's islands. The Tokyo strategists are contemplating some movement on an elaborate scale, the military expert of *The Standard* feels certain. He fears, however, that their deficiency in cavalry, a deficiency which no authority disputes, has begun to occasion embarrassments. The mobility of the artillery, it seems, leaves much to be desired, chiefly because the proportion of cavalry is too small. According to the London *News*, the medical service is proving excellent, there being about one hundred surgeons with each of the army divisions sent across to Korea so far.

From the little that has been allowed to leak out regarding the infantry, it seems that they are confirming the French view, set forth in the *Revue militaire des armées étrangeres* (Paris), of their liability to rapid exhaustion and their need of frequent rest. This is why the Japanese military movements are proving so deliberate, according to the French organ; but the military expert of *The St. James's Gazette* (London) considers this an exaggerated idea. Japanese troops ford streams with "dash" and climb steep hills at a run. The *Armée et Marine* (Paris) thinks the Japanese infantry will suffer severely from the cold, and it remembers that a regiment of them was wiped out by a snow-storm in a northern Japanese island not long ago. But it was an avalanche and not a snow-storm that did this mischief, according to the London *Mirror*. There is also some dispute between English military organs and French military organs as to whether the equipment of the Japanese infantryman, which weighs some forty-three pounds, is not too heavy for his small physique.

The speed and the ease with which the present movement to the mainland was carried out seems to the London *Mail* to refute recent French and German criticism, which is, we are told, "a little prejudiced." Every soldier, as the English daily understands, found his equipment ready for him on his arrival at barracks or at the point of embarkation. Thousands upon thousands of Meidji magazine rifles, of the 1897 model, have been handed out to the Mikado's soldiers, each weapon weighing about nine pounds, and we read further that the Japanese small arm will be found superior to the Russian when the first great battle comes off. Two great Japanese powder-works are actively manufacturing the smokeless powder "of which the Russians are so soon to learn the quality." It would also appear from this and other authorities that only the permanent army, with its reserves—some 190,000 men—is engaged in the present invasion of the Continent. "But this figure by no means represents the strength of the army Japan can put into the field on the continent of Asia," observes the London *Times*. "At a few days' notice she can mobilize as large a number again and have them ready to embark in five or six days."

But all that has preceded gives us nothing definite, even in the way of information, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is surprised at the license given to military "scribblers" in London organs. It wonders if the great Japanese army, whose movements are so differently reported, may not exist in the British imagination. Its own impressions are as follows:

"The troops confronting one another are good soldiers, of whom we may expect immense efforts and splendid proofs of courage. Nothing can surpass the stolidity, endurance, and devotion of the Russian. The Japanese has ardor, confidence, vitality, contempt for danger. One may, however, wonder if his physical resistance, not to suffering, but to fatigue, especially on the march, will be

This diagram-map shows at a glance the movements and dispositions of the Japanese and the Russian naval and military forces as indicated by the despatches from the seat of war, says *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), from which it is taken. "Of course," adds our contemporary, "the position of war-ships can not be accurately set down, but they can be approximately located from the multitude of telegrams despatched from all parts of the seat of war." The object of the diagram-map is to give a general idea of the line of advance adopted or contemplated by the belligerents as gleaned from the reports of their movements. "The greatest mystery, however, hangs over the movements of Japanese troops. Practically nothing of a definite nature has been allowed to transpire; all that is known is that a military enterprise on a gigantic scale is in process of development. But if we may place any dependence on the persistent hints and rumors that form the staple of this week's messages, then some such land movement as that indicated on the map is in progress."

DIAGRAM-MAP OF THE BELLIGERENT TACTICS.

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NICHOLAS II. RIDING TO THE MILITARY MANEUVERS AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY STAFF.

NICHOLAS II. AND THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH.

THE CZAR AS A SOLDIER.

equal to that of his opponent. This is to some extent a question of human types, of human samples.

"The Japanese army has been trained and prepared with infinite care by all the methods recently in vogue. It has minutely copied the best models. It is a wholly new army. This fact has its advantages and its disadvantages. The officers have manifested a meritorious passion to assimilate the lessons of their European masters, and it is certain that they have intelligently profited from them. The war with China afforded them a field of maneuvers. The immense Russian mass, less malleable, more weighted by tradition—which also sustains—lacking the ardent ferment which works in modern Japan, is perhaps not so much enamored of the latest foreign methods. In any event, it is very audacious to predict the probable outcome of an encounter in equal force. Both sides have yet to show their worth and to afford a comparative measure of their capacity.

"There are two points in this unknown realm which may deserve special attention. The Russian cavalry, composed of Cossacks, is certainly very superior, both in effective strength and in equipment, to the Japanese cavalry. Will the field of battle enable it to give effect to this superiority? This is one of the problems of which the solution may mean much. Here is the second: the Japanese, on the one hand, have never fought Europeans and, on the other hand, have never been defeated. We do not know their caliber except through an uninterrupted series of victories over a foe beaten in advance. Now that they may fear results and now that they must reflect, will they retain all their self-confidence? And what will be the result of a first defeat? We do not know how they can bear a reverse.

"There is the final fact, which may reassure us regarding our allies, that if the duel between the two antagonists is prolonged without intervention from any quarter, the Japanese must inevitably be crushed under a dead weight. Patience is a Russian virtue."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE WAR.

TOKYO possesses about twenty important daily newspapers, and the total number of daily journals throughout the Mikado's dominions is placed at some three hundred. Not one of them, apparently, if we may judge from those at hand, refrains from expressions of rejoicing at the course of the war. There is, however, no great tendency to extravagant jubilation, the following from the *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo), a weighty and respected independent organ, being characteristic:

"War is a terrible thing, but at least Japan enjoys the consciousness that the present conflict has been forced upon her, and that it is in the highest sense a struggle in which her very existence as a self-respecting and independent Power is at stake. That the glorious news of our striking initial victory over our gigantic adversary should have been received almost in the eve, as it were, of the Kigensetsu [anniversary of the foundation of the empire and of the adoption of the constitution] is, we fervently hope, a happy augury of continued success. The imperial proclamation declaring war against Russia may almost be said to have set the seal upon Japan's title to rank as a first-class Power. Those who must feel deeply impressed by these considerations of which the Emperor's great rescript is the material embodiment, are not surely confined to the subjects of this empire; all who possess ideals and common sense can scarcely fail to recognize the reason why this empire has been forced by an extraordinary chain of circumstanes to submit this quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword. We know already that the mass of intelligent and enlightened sympathy is with our country in its battle against the forces of retrogression and tyranny, and from one end of the earth to the other these assurances of moral support have come to nerve our arm to strike with renewed vigor in the cause we are now championing. Let us hope that the national development which this great war unquestionably typifies will not be confined to military and naval activities. The restoration is now more than thirty years old. The early generation of veterans is to-day almost extinct; new blood, newer, younger, more enterprising intellects must in the nature of events supersede these founders of the modern state. Heaven has supplied us with the opportunity for accomplishing this splendid renaissance. We devoutly trust that the leaders of the nation will show themselves alive thereto. Incidentally, this very day marks the second anniversary of the Anglo-Japanese alliance—in itself one of the most important steps in our progress toward the goal of political and moral greatness."

Somewhat more strident than this is the tone of the *Jimmin* (Tokyo), a democratic organ which preaches the gospel of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," and favors Jeffersonian democracy for Japan in opposition to the idea that the imperial constitution should be worked on a German model. This organ sees in the victories of Japan a vindication of the Japanese people against an autocracy. The *Nihon* (Tokyo) argues from an ultra-conservative standpoint that Japan's victories are due to the strength of the Government, which was able to act swiftly and secretly, concealing its operations from the enemy by means of an efficient censorship. But the conservative organ is at the opposite pole from the *Jiji* (Tokyo), which is the organ of a certain native university group. This paper protests against the methods adopted by the government censor. It considers the regulations of the army and navy staffs with regard to war correspondents reasonable in spirit, but the application of the regulations by the censor is pronounced "unjust." The Japanese system for dealing with war correspondents in the field is attracting attention all over the world, and the government regulations, as given in the official journal in Tokyo, are as follows:

"Application for permission to accompany the armed forces in the capacity of war correspondent must come through a consul or a minister. The name of the paper represented by the correspondent must be given.

"No one will be permitted to accompany the armed forces in the field in the capacity of war correspondent who has not been engaged in journalistic work at least twelve months consecutively.

"War correspondents unacquainted with the Japanese language may engage an interpreter, whose capacity as such must be satisfactorily vouched for.

"War correspondents may be accompanied by a servant whose

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identity and record must be passed upon by the military authorities.

"Should the number of war correspondents become too large for convenience, the authorities will insist that the same war correspondent represent a number of newspapers.

"War correspondents must provide themselves with an official permit, which is to be shown when requested.

"All war correspondents will be regarded as subject to the military staffs of the particular division of the army they are accompanying.

"War correspondents are not to wear native Japanese costume. They will receive a white badge upon which the name of the newspaper they represent will appear in red letters. This badge must be worn conspicuously on the left shoulder.

FEUDAL JAPAN AND MODERNIZED JAPAN.

"He was handsomer in his old time clothes, and we were far happier."
—*Intransigeant* (Paris).

"No war correspondence, written or telegraphic, can be transmitted to any newspaper until it has been submitted for editorial revision and approval to the military staff upon whom the war correspondent depends.

"Messages in cipher will not be approved under any circumstances.

"War correspondents may use the government trains and army transports, and they will be supplied with provisions in the field gratis. Military and naval authorities are strictly enjoined to extend every possible courtesy to war correspondents, and any ill-treatment or neglect of them will be regarded as a breach of military discipline. But war correspondents who violate the regulations will be tried for breach of military discipline.

"Refusal to recognize the authority of the staff at headquarters will render a war correspondent liable to banishment from the front."

The application of these rules has caused an immense amount of friction, says the *Jiji* (Tokyo). "Foreign war correspondents," it observes, "are complaining all the time, and this constitutes a reflection upon the staff at headquarters." The *Yomiuri* (Tokyo), which is very radical and inclined to oppose the Government, says that news printed in Japan is not permitted to be sent abroad, and this causes aggravation. The *Chuwo* (Tokyo), which is said to be given to a practise which newspaper men in this country sometimes call "faking," says the censorship can not prevent it from giving the latest news, and it announces the movements of hundreds of thousands of Japanese troops to the mainland, and it also announces that the reserves have been called out. This information is not confirmed by any other authority. As regards the censorship, it seems from the *Mainichi* (Tokyo) that will not be relaxed in the least, as the authorities consider that it is too mild, "if anything."

Not one of the serious journals of Japan seems rejoiced at the necessity for going to war. The *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), supposed to have relations with high officials, expresses deep regret at "the flight of peace from the East," and it says Japan will fight on until Russia concedes every demand. A somewhat similar opinion is more cautiously expressed by the Kobe *Herald*, a British journal published in Japan, to which we are indebted for much of the native press opinion quoted here. "There can be no doubt that Japan has achieved feats of an almost amazing description," it says. "The fact that a comparatively small country like Japan should have been able to commence war with such initial success against the colossal empire of Russia is a striking vindication of Captain Mahan's theory as to the all importance of sea power." The Kobe *Chronicle*, another British daily in Japan, to which we are likewise indebted for native quotations, says "Japan will have the sympathy of the world." The foreigners resident in the Mikado's dominions are on the side of the Japanese in this war, according to *The Japan Daily Advertiser* (Yokohama), another English paper to which our obligations for native press opinion are acknowledged. We quote:

"The foreign feeling here upon the subject is all the more worthy of remark inasmuch as it presents the strongest possible contrast to that prevailing during the China-Japan war, when the tone of the foreign press and the trend of sentiment in this community were distinctly, and in many cases violently, depreciatory of Japanese effort and efficiency. Predictions were then freely made that Japan would be worsted in that struggle, and what was far worse, they were predictions actuated by desire. Whatever has brought about the change of feeling, the simple fact that it has developed and that it is manifested in so many ways and by the representatives of so many lands is highly significant, and must prove of most hopeful augury to the nation which is fighting the battle of the nations."

CHINA EXPECTED TO FIGHT.

EMPEROR WILLIAM fears it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to restrain China from rushing into the war at some awkward moment. This information reaches the Paris *Temps* on high authority, and it conjectures that Chinese intervention would be almost certainly in behalf of Japan. The German Emperor is represented as entertaining not the slightest doubt about it. His opinion that China will yet become involved in the war is confirmed by that of many experienced observers, among them M. B. de Zenzinoff, a noted writer on the Far Eastern question, who predicted months ago the whole recent course of events on the Pacific littoral of Asia. But unlike those prophets who aver that China's intervention will be exclusively in the interest of Japan, this Russian authority asserts that Peking, when at last confronted by a choice of alternatives, will side with St. Petersburg. His theory is outlined thus in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris):

"Notwithstanding the peaceful pledges given by the Chinese Government, caught, as it is, between two fires, China will infallibly be dragged into the conflict. Unable, from the very nature of the case, to maintain her neutrality, she will be obliged in the end to espouse the cause of one of the two belligerents.

"The Chinese cherish the liveliest resentment against the Japanese, who inflicted upon them so humiliating a defeat in 1896. Nor are the Chinese ignorant of the overwhelming superiority of the Russian forces on land. They will, therefore, certainly take the side of the colossus of the north. Their national pride would, moreover, never tolerate the domination of the little people of the yellow race whom they deem their inferiors. And the Chinese have on numerous occasions experienced the beneficial results of the efficacious protection of Russia.

"Let us note the most recent and the most important.

"In 1860 Russia offered to China her good offices when the

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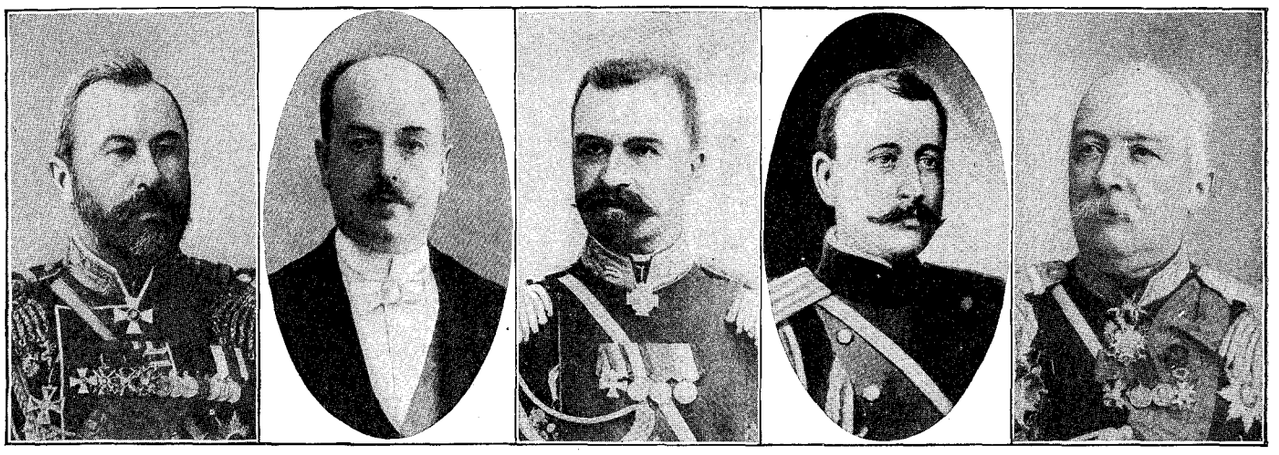

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

A very recent photograph, apparently. The new commander-in-chief has started for the scene of war, where Admiral Alexeieff, according to some observers, does not desire his presence.

COUNT LAMSDORF.

This is, we believe, a quite recent photograph of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose health is said by some Russians to be so impaired that he may resign.

GENERAL SAKAROFF.

The despatches do not make it clear whether he has been appointed temporary minister of war or chief of military staff. There is a General Saharoff of much greater age who may have been given General Kuropatkin's office as war minister.

MAJOR-GENERAL PFLUG.

He has been entrusted with the task of covering Russia's "movement" (retreat) from Port Arthur to the new headquarters, presumably near Harbin.

GENERAL MACHKATINE.

He was at one time in charge of Russia's military academies, but is now, it appears, on the supreme war council in St. Petersburg, and is understood to be opposed to Admiral Alexeieff.

CONSPICUOUS RUSSIANS.

allied troops of France and Great Britain were under the walls of Peking."

The last sentence refers to a transaction so oppositely conceived in the Russian mind and the English mind that a slight interpolation may be excusable. The "good offices" to which M. de Zenzinoff alludes are stated in the London *Times* to be these:

"The birth of the Manchuria question dates back to the autumn of 1860, when the allied forces of Great Britain and France were in occupation of Peking. By a brilliant stroke of diplomacy the Russian minister, General Ignatieff, who knew that the occupation was only temporary, persuaded Prince Kung, who dreaded its indefinite prolongation, that it was in the power of Russia to bring such pressure to bear upon the allies as would secure the speedy evacuation of the Chinese capital. Would China be willing to mark her gratitude for such a service by a slight rectification of frontier? The terrified Prince Kung jumped at the proposal. The Anglo-French forces withdrew, and, tho Ignatieff had no more to do with their withdrawal than the man in the moon, he obtained his 'rectification of frontier' in the shape of the cession by China to the Russian Empire of the whole of the maritime province of Manchuria, now called Primorsk, with six hundred miles of coast and the fine harbor of Vladivostok."

To resume the interrupted train of patriotic Russian reflection in the French periodical:

"In 1895, after the triumph of the Japanese over the Chinese, Russia, supported by Germany and France, imposed upon the victors the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki.

"Finally, at the time of the Chinese insurrection of 1900, Russia interposed between the Chinese and the armies of Europe and saved China from dismemberment. To be sure, the good offices of Russia were not gratuitously rendered. In 1860 she secured the cession of the Amur and Ussuri provinces, so long desired, and in 1898 Port Arthur and Talienwan were granted, as well as the Trans-Manchurian Railway grant. These cessions cost very little to the pride of the Celestials, who remember the services for which they are indebted to Russia's protection. Such gratitude will perhaps astonish the Western mind. It exists, however. We will admit that it may not be disinterested.

"Therefore, the Celestials will certainly not hesitate to give their aid to the great Power whose supremacy will to them seem far more supportable and profitable than that of presumptuous Japan."

Great importance is attached by *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), a British paper, to the Chinese warning that the dynastic tombs at Mukden must not be profaned if a rising of all China is to be avoided.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEMORALIZATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN is presumably by this time well on his way to the Far East to take command of the land forces of the Czar, leaving behind him in St. Petersburg a scene of demoralization so complete that even the pro-Russian *Figaro* (Paris) makes no effort to minimize it. Well-informed European newspapers agree that Admiral Alexeieff has been quite discredited by recent events, and that the influence of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, who married the Czar's sister (the Grand Duchess Xenia), is now in the ascendant at the Russian court. The Grand Duke is now upheld by the Czar's mother, whom the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) represents as overwhelmed by the outbreak of war, which Count Lamsdorf, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ought, she thinks, to have prevented. The Paris *Temps* warns us not to credit recent rumors of Count Lamsdorf's impending retirement. The count is supported by the Grand Duke.

It has finally dawned upon the Russian Government, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), that it fatally misunderstood from the first the real character of the antagonist it had to deal with, responsibility for this blunder being placed, we read further, upon the shoulders of Admiral Alexeieff. The *Figaro* suspects that he has been practically superseded, and it intimates that he may be openly relegated to insignificance very soon. "Admiral Alexeieff will retain the chief command in his quality of viceroy," as the London *Standard* puts it, "but his authority over Admiral Makaroff [now in command of the fleet], and General Kuropatkin will be purely nominal, and it is because Admiral Alexeieff had foreseen this that he made every effort in his power to prevent the despatch of General Kuropatkin to the Far East. His recent naval losses, however, seriously impaired his authority by their disastrous moral effect, and by the evidence they afforded of the urgent necessity for sending out military and naval commanders of great capacity." "He is aware," says the London *Times* of Admiral Alexeieff, "that, with the terrible system of administration in vogue, where the intrigue of everybody against everybody else is the alpha and omega of wisdom, the slightest mistake in the smallest despatch would sooner or later be exploited against him by the crowd of envious people who are watching him."

But to return to St. Petersburg. "The influence of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich must constantly increase," declares the Paris *Temps*, which as a Foreign Office organ is supposed to speak by the card. "It is well known that at first he supported Admiral Alexeieff, Secretary of State Bezobrazoff, Admiral Abaza,

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and the whole group of M. de Witte's enemies. When the Grand Duke realized the peril involved in their venturesome and adventurous advice, he turned again to M. de Witte and to Count Lamsdorf and insisted that concessions be made to Japan. Should the Grand Duke now induce Nicholas II. to overcome his personal antipathy and recall M. de Witte to the Ministry of Finance, he will render Russia a signal service. M. de Witte would be the best war treasurer Russia could desire." The Grand Duke evidently failed in this effort, assuming that he made it, because the Czar has chosen as Finance Minister M. V. N. Kokovzoff, who, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), will have to find the money for the war. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thinks the new Finance Minister's task will be an easy one, whereas the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), analyzing the pecuniary problems of the hour, says it will be very difficult. "The important point to remember," asserts the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "is that in the trying ordeal of a great war the task of regulating the finances of the empire is assumed by a man perfectly at home regarding administrative and budget matters, imbued with the spirit animating Bunge, Vischnegradsky, and De Witte in the work of consolidating and developing the resources of Russia." "The functions of a Minister of Finance during a great war are arduous," the *Figaro* admits. "The responsibility is great. Fortunately for Russia, M. Kokovzoff brings to his task much previous experience in the management of the great fiscal services. Affable, cultured in a refined and intellectual sense, speaking and writing French to perfection, M. Kokovzoff has many friends whose good wishes go with him."

M. de Witte's return to power is thus out of the question for the present, according to those French papers which are supposed to understand conditions in St. Petersburg. The London *News* and other English papers speculated much recently regarding a rumor that M. de Witte was to succeed Count Lamsdorf as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the French papers pronounce this "ridiculous." M. de Witte would be out of his element in a war crisis, Paris organs believe. "M. de Witte is a man of peace," says the London *News*. "This greatest of Russians is a devoted advocate of the policy of strengthening Russia by industrial and commercial development at home. Like every Russian, he desires access to the sea—the warm sea. But more clearly than the Bezobrazoffs and the Alexeieffs, to whose policy he has—at least in the main—been long opposed, he perceives that Russia will have for generations to come enough to occupy her teeming millions in developing the vast resources, not merely of the European, but still more of the Asiatic dominions of the empire." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* cordially indorses all this, and makes it the basis of its belief that M. de Witte will remain in retirement in a "decorative" office. M. de Pleske, recently Minister of Finance, and M. Sänger, recently Minister of Public Instruction, have also received what is called "promotion," and this is interpreted in European organs on the Continent as evidence of the growing influence of the Grand Duke who married the Czar's sister.

Another person of whom the Grand Duke approves, General Sakaroff, has been appointed temporarily to act in General Kuropatkin's place as Minister of War. "It is understood that a radical transformation of the existing system of administration into one planned on the German model is to be carried out," says the London *Standard*, in commenting on this appointment. "There is danger in changing methods in the thick of action; but it may be assumed that whatever is contemplated will be completed not merely with the concurrence, but in pursuance of the expressed desires of the general commanding in eastern Asia." Yet the *Neue Freie Presse* thinks the demoralization in St. Petersburg can not fail to react upon the situation in the Far East, even if it does not entail some new Russian disaster. It gives various details regarding the discord among exalted Russian personages, saying among other things:

"Admiral Alexeieff is condemned more than every one else. How could he, it is universally asked, be unprepared upon the outbreak of hostilities? The subject was inquired into and a complaint arose regarding Count Lamsdorf. The count should have kept the admiral posted, and should have informed him that upon the rupture of diplomatic negotiations with a people like the Japanese the worst must be prepared for. Count Lamsdorf neglected this because he adhered to the idea that a peaceful termination of the crisis was possible still. The grievance against the count went to the extent of complaining to the Czar of this optimism. The Czar and his advisers did not desire war. This can be stated on the highest authority. It is also known that the Empress-Dowager received Admiral Skrydloff in audience and asked him regarding every detail of the situation in the Far East. She finally cried in great agitation: 'There must be no war!—no war!' Three days later war broke out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SPHERES OF INTEREST."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GODDESS OF PEACE: "Do you see how your soldiers are treating me, Nicholas?"
THE CZAR: "I'll speak to The Hague Tribunal about it."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

CARICATURES OF THE CONFLICT.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOMB IN GERMAN ARMY CIRCLES.

A LITTLE GARRISON. By Lieutenant Bilse. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

LIEUTENANT BILSE'S "Realistic Novel of German Army Life of To-day," which is the sub-title of "A Little Garrison," has certainly brought its author far more fame than the quality of the book as a literary production ever could have won for him. Viewed as that, it is an ill-written story full of vulgar types, only one or two of which are at all worth while, and of very slight story interest. As a portfolio of realistic traits it is nauseating and infuriating, if true. There is so little decency in that "Little Garrison," and there is so much cruelty, insolence of place and coarse vices! If it be a faithful presentation of the morale of the German army, it is no wonder there was a sensation at its very candid exposure of vile conditions, gross injustice, and utter absence of proper *esprit*. Apparently it *is* Truth which Lieutenant Bilse has "thrown up" in this virulent arraignment; altho one ignorant of the conditions which obtain in Germany's army might well think this picture too bad to be true.

LIEUTENANT BILSE.

The translator of the book, Wolf von Schierbrand, is a German, and seems familiar with the condition of military affairs in the Fatherland. He supplies a lengthy "introduction," whose statements are as thought-arresting as anything in the story. He declares that the best and clearest minds in Germany agree in believing that the German army of to-day is far removed from the fine military body which returned victorious from France in 1871. He also asserts that the Reichstag has had many heated debates and scorching censures anent the deterioration of the army, and that the German press has also repeatedly sounded notes of alarm on the growing luxury and abuse of authority on the part of officers, the evil of gaming, drinking, "money marriages" and the like, which gangrene the ranks of Kaiser Wilhelm's regiments.

That Lieutenant Bilse's little book has been the bombshell it has been seems to bear out such assertions. He was only a simple lieutenant and his work was written under the *nom de plume* of Fritz von der Kyrburg. The authorship was quickly traced, however, and Bilse was court-martialed. In his examination, he testified as he testifies in his book. He said he had "lost all his illusions concerning the character and duties of an officer's calling." The facts he stated in "A Little Garrison" were not disproved at the trial, yet this audacious truth-teller was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and dismissal from the service "for libeling his superior and commanding officers by the publication of writings in a peculiarly offensive and damaging form, and also for a breach of service regulations." There was this breach, since an officer in Germany is not allowed to publish anything in print except over his true name, and, moreover, must notify the military authorities of his intention to publish in this way.

What Mr. Schierbrand says in this introduction certainly tends to establish Lieutenant Bilse's veracity in the novel. Recently, instances of brutality on the part of German officers, not only toward enlisted men, but toward civilians, have found their way into papers on this side of the ocean. Certainly any officer with half-decent notion of what he should be must have found Lieutenant Bilse's "Little Garrison" an insufferable place. The only decent people in the book are "Captain König" and Sergeant Schmitz. The former is dismissed from the service on a technical fault, his ruin brought about by the calumnies of the vilest officer in the garrison—Lieutenant Borgert—and the latter is ruined by mere spite of a coarse superior. The good and the bad come to grief alike in the story, but it is the evil conditions which make for such outcome for both.

ASIA'S INSCRUTABLE MIND.

ASIA AND EUROPE. Studies presenting the conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the Relations between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. Cloth, 396 pp. Price, $1.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CIVILIZED man is prompted anew to attempt the conquest of Asia, we are informed by the author of this book, and civilized man will fail, as he has failed often before. The fusion of Europe and Asia has never occurred, and Mr. Townsend is sure it will never occur. The presumption seems all the other way. "The struggle between Europe and Asia is the binding thread of history; the trade between Europe and Asia is the foundation of commerce; the thought of Asia is the basis of all European religions." But the Asiatic mind abhors the European mind. They are a universe apart.

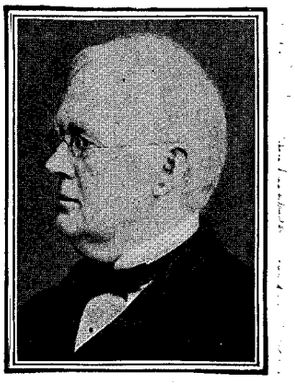
This is the whole thesis. In support of it Mr. Townsend has brought together more first-hand information about Asiatics than any one man might be thought capable of acquiring even in a long life. The Asiatic notion of justice, Asiatic patriotism, Asiatic cruelty, the charm of Asia for Asiatics, and the countless kindred themes of his argument are set forth and explained in a way to be characterized accurately only by the worn phrase "breathlessly interesting." The Asiatic mind seems to be like the castle of Udolpho, whose mysterious recesses made all novel readers thrill three generations ago. The effect is heightened by Mr. Townsend's practical, matter-of-fact style. He seems to disdain rhetorical embellishment, and even in dealing with the most subtle phases of his subject he is neither disquisitious nor metaphysical. What he says reads like the stenographic report of an intelligent man's conversation, the result being to heighten the effect of his singular revelations—for revelations they really are. What is said about Mohammed and the religion founded by Mohammed has the unexpected merit of novelty. Mr. Meredith seems to think that the creed of the prophet has a great future before it in Asia, and his notion that the English will be driven out of India—and sooner than most of his countrymen anticipate—has something of pessimism behind it. Mr. Townsend does not say so, but we infer that he deems the Asiatic mind superior, on the whole, to the European mind. He predicts a great future for the American in Asia; but even the American, it seems, will not be a conqueror there. "Thought is stronger than armies."

In a side glance at the negro problem in the United States, the author pronounces it insoluble. In short, Mr. Townsend shows himself a fascinating propounder of riddles. He sadly gives them all up, but he sets his readers guessing.

A GRANDSON OF ROGER SHERMAN.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SEVENTY YEARS. By George F. Hoar. With portraits. Two volumes, 8vo, 434-493 pp. Price, $7.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

SENATOR HOAR has known personally and quite intimately many who have had a conspicuous share in the history of this country and in its literature. In his youth he numbered among his kindred and his friends many who knew the great actors in the revolutionary drama and in the scenes that followed. He may therefore, because of those he has known and what he himself has helped to do, confidently invoke the kindly judgment of his countrymen for the story he has to tell of his doings and his sayings. Those who write their own biography are, almost of necessity, egotistical, and as a usual thing, by reason of advanced age, garrulous. But the Senator knows how to edify us by his egotism and to endear himself to us by his garrulity, for out of the turmoil and strife he comes with a high heart, bringing us his lesson of good-will and good hope, expressed in benignant creed that "to-day is better than yesterday, that to-morrow will be better than to-day; and that, in spite of errors and wrongs, and even crimes, my countrymen desire what is good, and not what is evil."



GEORGE F. HOAR.

He accounts it his supreme good fortune that his public life has been spent in the service of Massachusetts; that his name finds a place in the succession of citizens whom, for nearly three hundred years, she has called to her high places: Bradford and Winthrop and Sir Henry Vane, Sam Adams and John Adams, Cabot and Dexter, Everett and Andrew—men who gave her brave and honest service, brave and honest counsel, "never afraid to trust the people, never afraid to withstand the people."

Out of the eloquence of his heart he draws a filial tribute to his mother, who was daughter to that Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, of whom Patrick Henry said that he was one of the three men who stood highest and best in the Continental Congress (Washington and Richard Henry Lee being the others), who signed all four of the great state papers—the Association of 1774, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.

This grandson of the man "who was content to cause great things to be done for his country, and cared nothing for the pride and glory of having done them," writes of his mother: "She was the most perfect democrat, in the best sense of the word, that I ever knew"—her democracy being the logical result of the doctrines of the Old Testament and the New; a democracy that recognized the dignity of the individual soul without regard to the accident of birth or fortune or power. "If she were in the company of a queen, it would never have occurred to her that they did not meet as equals; and if the queen were a woman of sense, and knew *her*, it would never occur to the queen."

Mr. Hoar writes of the time when he first saw Daniel Webster, June 17, 1843; and the place was Bunker Hill:

"His countenance, his figure, and his manners were all in so grand a

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style that he was, without effort, as superior to his most eminent rivals as they were to the humblest. He, alone of all men, did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape. There was the monument and there was Webster! He knew well that a little rhetoric, more or less, signified nothing; he was there to say plain and equal things—grand things, if he had them; and, if he had them not, only to abstain from saying unfit things; and the whole occasion was answered by his presence."

Chief Justice Chase Mr. Hoar describes as consumed by an eager and passionate ambition for the presidency, an infatuation that clouded his judgment. He terms the nomination of Greeley "ludicrous and preposterous," and reminds us that almost every attack on the first administration of President Grant was answered by political speakers with a quotation from Greeley in *The Tribune:* "The Southern people, even the white Democrats, always entertained a kind feeling for Grant; they did not resent what he had done as a soldier, as they resented what Greeley had said as a politician." They were convinced of the innate honesty, justice, and courage of the former.

Mr. Hoar waxes eloquent and impressive as he lingers upon the glowing gifts of Rufus Choate. "I do not know of any other public speaker whose style resembled his in the least." The phraseology with which he clothed some commonplace thought or fact, when he was compelled to admit it to his argument, kept his auditors ever alert or expectant. An Irishman who had killed his wife threw away the ax when he heard some one coming: "The sudden and frantic ejaculation of the ax," said Choate. In a case of marine insurance, where the defense was the unseaworthiness of the vessel: "She went down the harbor, painted and perfidious—a coffin, but no ship," said Choate. His dramatic action, his strange vocabulary, his oriental imagination, were not to the taste of Yankee audiences. Until he vindicated his title to the repute of a great lawyer, he was a thorn in the flesh of Chief Justice Shaw. "But the young men and the people liked him." He gesticulated with his whole body. Wendell Phillips most irreverently compared him to a monkey in convulsions.

But of Phillips himself? Seeing that Senator Hoar may read his title clear to the acclamations and the honors of a whole Massachusetts of Republicans and Abolitionists, it is interesting to read his estimate of Wendell Phillips. His conclusion is that Phillips exerted but small influence in his generation, and that such as he did exert was in the main pernicious. Senator Hoar asserts that he had never occasion to complain of Phillips on his own account: "He esteemed my public service much more highly than it deserved; but he bitterly and unjustly attacked men whom I loved and honored, under circumstances which make it impossible for me to believe that his conduct was consistent with common honesty." He attacked and vilified Lincoln, says Hoar; and when nearly every household in the North was mourning for its dead, he tried to persuade the people that Lincoln did not mean to crush the rebellion. "He never gave the people wise counsel; he rarely told them the honest truth; he rarely gave his homage to any man; when he did, it was to bad men, not to the good."

Says this worthy grandson of Roger Sherman, There can be no worse influence for the youth of the republic than that which shall induce them to approve sentiments, not because they are true, but because they are eloquent.

A CURRICULUM FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE PEDAGOGICAL BIBLE SCHOOL. A Scientific Study of the Sunday-school with Chief Reference to the Curriculum. By Samuel B. Haslett, Ph.D. Introduction by G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. Cloth, 381 pp. Price, $1.25. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE author of this book has brought together some important results of two distinct but mutually contributory movements, both of which have made progress to considerable maturity in the past decade. One is the movement in Biblical criticism, and the other the movement coming to be known as the "new psychology." This work is built from materials brought to use from both these developments. In his own way, Dr. Haslett employs the methods in the use of which Professor Starbuck, in his "Psychology of Religion," and Professor Coe, in his "Spiritual Life," were pioneers. He attempts to apply pedagogical methods on a principle of adaptation of grades of instruction corresponding to the psychological development. In the first part of the book, he surveys historically and somewhat analytically the past and existing methods and systems of religious instruction. Included in these chapters is a complete summary of the criticisms that have been leveled against the system of International Lessons, as well as an extended statement of all the important newer helps for Sunday-schools. The evident import of this survey is to show the inadequacy thus far of methods and helps in use, tho the author does not state this purpose, nor make any criticism formally on his own account.

The most original and interesting section of the book is the author's presentation of the order of individual growth and development, on the observance of which he would make religious instruction to depend. This treatment is illustrated by means of numerous tables, schemes, and charts indicating the possible or approved methods of grading the school, selecting the themes, and systematizing the work. Outline courses of lessons are included, and there are many references to plans and systems elsewhere found.

If any criticism were to be made on this attempt, perhaps it would be comprised in the suggestion that it is impracticable and too elaborate for valuable use. The teaching force does not exist in Sunday-schools able to take advantage of instruction as exact and as scientific as this. Nor would it be for the gain of religious work if Sunday-schools were to be made so extensively pedagogical at the sacrifice of the influence of thousands of teachers who will never be equal to any such tasks, but who make very excellent teachers on a different plan. This book should have its chief value as a suggestion to a better and more thorough study of the psychology of children, and as an addition to the impetus that has become nearly irresistible among Sunday-school workers toward a more rational grading of instruction.

A JANGLE OF MOODS AND TONES.

VIOLETT. By Baroness von Hutten. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 285 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE author of this book will be recalled at once by her exquisite story of last year, "Our Lady of the Beeches." It was a love story, beautifully tender, vigorously handled, and exquisitely right. Two fine natures loved, and, because they could not give love all it asked save at virtue's cost, they loved exaltingly and parted. The Baroness von Hutten has "thrown off" some lighter work, modish in its quality, since that; and now, in writing this book, "Violett," has pruned her wings for another flight into the blue. She calls it "A Chronicle." It is too ethereal, too inharmoniously blended, too palpably tagged with ambition's aspiration, to qualify for that class. It is not a "chronicle" so much as a reverie, a fantasy, an impression. The conception is lovely, but the side-lights are as smoking bonfires in a quelling flood of moonlight. It is an Eolian harp whose faint, air-touched strings are jarred sharply at intervals by the brushing of batlike wings. You get from it soul-stirring breathings of beauty; then unsympathetic chords. As an artistic unit there is something lacking, due to artistic incompetence or indolence. Yet "Violett" is pathos and poetry, and that the central jewel is set in unseemly stones does not nullify the soft glow of exotic color it diffuses.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN.

Violett is the son of a lighthouse keeper in England. His father killed his little half-witted niece to secure her money, and was hanged. The scheme of this tragic end is a blight on the innocent boy until his own thwarted life ends by a noble death. An old man and woman are his only companions on the little patch of land which is an island when the tide is at the flood. The pathos of his lot is enhanced by his beautiful, sensitive, sweet nature. There is something angelic in his simple fineness. He loves the sea. He has temperament to the degree of genius. Sounds are colors to him, and just as the gentleman in "Bleak House" felt the east wind when a jarring discord impended, so when sorrow, or sense of his inherited shame, fell on his eager unnourished spirit wasted with loneliness, the sea sounded red, a color that he loathed, instead of a cool green or silvery gray, which were the hues sounds conveyed to his happy moods. There is no more incoherence in a kinship between sound and color than between taste and smell, and minds not strongly imaginative have perceived that. George Eliot speaks of the scarlet note of a trumpet.

There is an odd blend of realism and characters of a tawdry type woven into this dreamy, enchanting little boy's existence. Sorrow attends him everywhere. Even when the horrible stigma of his father's crime does not rise, like Banquo's ghost, to bless his happiness, there is a twist of Fate to set his sensitive soul a-quiver. It is a harrowing tale, and the gentle, uncomplaining attitude of the poor starveling amid the blows that fall upon him is as pitiful as it is beautiful. Not even his hunger for love diverts him from the unerring instinct for the high and true, tho he is sorely tempted. His end is in keeping. He sinks into the sea which he has so dearly loved, and whose voice has lovingly sounded its green tones to his soul.

There are quaint and original touches throughout, tho the humor, which not infrequently crops up, is ever nearer to tears than to smiles. For instance: A stalwart fisherman, who had always befriended the boy, loses his mother. He says to him: "Vi'lett, I'm a-goin to bury her to-night. Will 'ee come along an' help me?" "To-night, Bob Venn?" "Yes. No passon and churchyard for her. My father was drownded, an' she loved the watter." "Are you going to—to drown her?" stammered the boy. Venn laughed. "I be a-goin' to take her out in my boat, an' let her sink down through God's clear watter. Then when I'm fishin' or comin' home in the sunset, or goin' out before the dawn, Vi'lett, she'll be near me. Will 'ee come?" They sail out under the starlight and when, after weighting the body with *three flat-irons* he let it slip gently out of his arms into the waiting water, there was a short pause—

"Strange, Vi'lett," he said at last, looking toward the quiet stars, "I sent her down, but she's gone straight up yonder."

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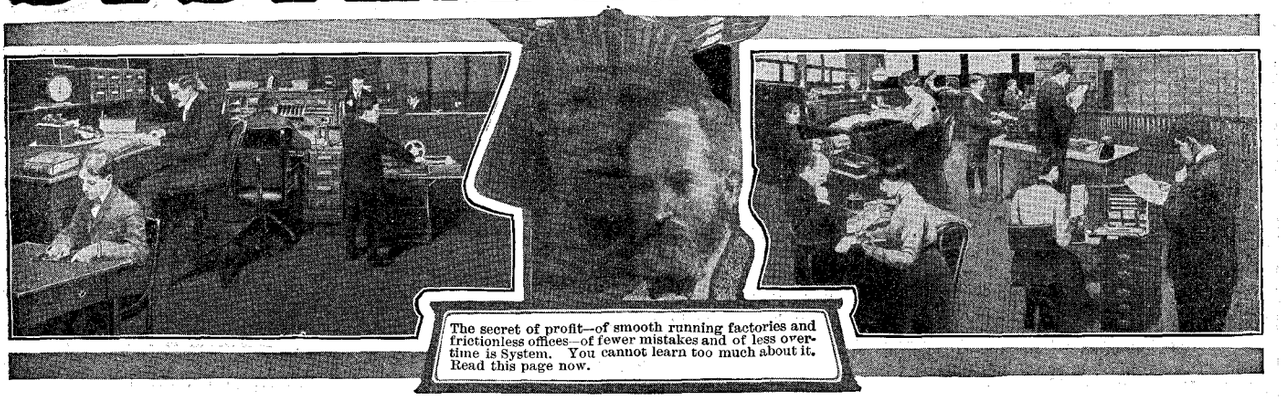

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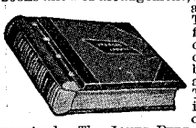

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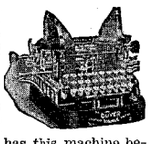

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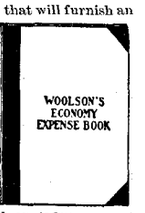

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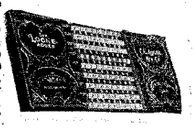

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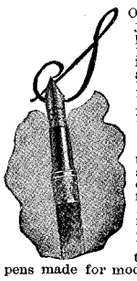

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"Korea."—Angus Hamilton. (316 pp.; $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Matthew Arnold."—G. W. E. Russell. (265 pp.; $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Tolstoy the Man."—Edward A. Steiner. (310 pp.; $1.50 net. The Outlook Company.)

"A Preacher's Story of His Work."—W. S. Rainsford. (245 pp.; $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.)

"Leaves from the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman. Sir Montagu Gerard. (399 pp.; $4 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon."—Edited by Robert Francis Harper. (University of Chicago Press, $4 net.)

"Ethics of the Greek Philosophers."—Prof. James H. Hyslop. (333 pp.; $2. Charles M. Higgins & Co.)

"Care of Invalids."—Issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

"The Price of Youth."—Margery Williams. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Still Hunter."—Theodore S. Van Dyke. (390 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Seeking the Kingdom."—Ernest E. Day. (205 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Opening of the Mississippi."—Frederic Austin Ogg. (670 pp.; $2 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Mycenæan Troy."—Herbert C. Tolman and Gilbert C. Scoggin. (American Book Company.)

"Reminders of Old Truths."—Hannah E. Pipe. (191 pp.; $1.20 net. Longmans, Green & Co.)

"The Sign of Triumph."—Sheppard Stevens. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Evidence for a Future Life."—Gabriel Delanne. (264 pp.; $1.75 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The "Old Superb."

By HENRY NEWBOLT.

The wind was rising easterly, the morning sky was blue,
The Straits before us opened wide and free;
We looked toward the Admiral, where high the Peter flew,
And all our hearts were dancing like the sea.
"The French are gone to Martinique with four-and-twenty sail,
The 'Old Superb' is old and foul and slow;
But the French are gone to Martinique, and Nelson's on the trail,
And where he goes the 'Old Superb' must go."

So Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

The 'Old Superb' was barnacled and green as grass below,
Her sticks were only fit for stirring grog;
The pride of all her midshipmen was silent long ago,
And long ago they ceased to heave the log.
Four year out from home she was, and ne'er a week in port,
And nothing save the guns aboard her bright;
But Captain Keats he knew the game, and swore to share the sport,
For he never yet came in too late to fight.

So Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

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"Now up, my lads," the Captain cried, "for sure
the case were hard
If longest out were first to fall behind;
Aloft, aloft with studding sails, and lash them on
the yard,
For night and day the Trades are driving blind."
So all day long and all day long behind the fleet
we crept,
And how we fretted none but Nelson guessed;
But every night the "Old Superb" she sailed
when others slept,
Till we ran the French to earth with all the rest!

O 'twas Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

—From the London *Spectator*.

Progress.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

The night grows lone and still and deep;
Close round the Clearing strange eyes creep;
And by his fire sleeps undismayed
The woodsman of the altering blade.

The wolf's brood know not whence he came,
Nor whither fares; but at his flame
(From where To-morrow's ax shall swing)
The long howl of brute hate they fling!

—From *Harper's Magazine*.

La Haute Politique.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

I sailed in fancy by a beach of gold,
Toward a golden city like a star,
That quivered on the morning from afar—
Turrets and domes and airy spires untold.
But when I neared the marble quays, behold,
Offal and ordure; lurking Shames, that mar
The hue of sunlight; Plagues that deadliest are:
And ancient Tribulations manifold.

So fair, so foul, I said, the craft of State!
Such is the glory, such the light that clings
About the footsteps and the deeds of kings;
And in the shadow Terror sits, and Hate;
The lazars crouch, the bravo lies in wait;
And heaven is mocked with all unheavenly things.

—From *The Independent*.

Processional and Recessional.

By EMERY POTTLE.

I.

We of the morning have sung to Pan,
We of the dawn have danced
Whither the tides of sun-gold ran,
Whither the shadows chanced.

We of the morning have laughed at Life,
Kissed him our finger-tips;
Drunk with Gladness and diced with Strife,
Jesting with careless lips.

We of the morning have dwelt with Spring—
Spring of the flow'r-sweet face,
Told our loves on an idle string,
Prayed for a lover's grace.

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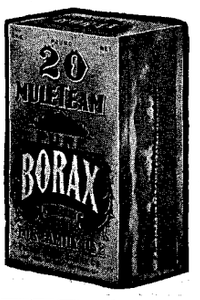

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II.

We of the evening have dreamed our dreams,
We of the night have wept;
Stars have faded from twilight streams,
Stars in the skies have slept.

We of the evening have borne a cross—
A cross on a wintry hill;
Counted as gain where we reckoned loss,
Suffered, smiled—and been still.

We of the evening have had the morn,
We of the night, the dawn;
Ashes of memory lie forlorn
Whither the flame has gone.

—From *The Reader.*

The Torpedo.

By EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE.

By seven tall consorts circled round
The careless cruiser lay,
Watched by the dwarfish forts that crowned
The hills above the Bay—
The great guns frowning from the height:
The stately ships below—
And still toward them in the night
Came on the hidden foe.

For through the salt, sweet dark I crept,
Nigher and ever nigher;
Tho round the restless searchlight swept
Its shifting fan of fire.
The sentries stared from ship and land:
Their eyes were strong and keen,—
Too late the treacherous wave they scanned,
Where I had passed unseen.

Till, with a sudden awful roar,
Beneath their armored keel,
As one may rend a scroll, I tore
That wall of tempered steel.
Steel plate and oaken beam were cleft
By one fierce bolt of flame;
And through the gaping wound it left
The invading billow came.

And the great war-ship shuddering sprang
Even as the bison springs,
When to his throat with claw and fang
The thirsty leopard clings.
So did my noble quarry leap
Upon the seething wave—
Then headlong in the cloven deep
Plunged to her ocean grave.

The sea closed o'er her where she sank,
And not a bubbling breath
Told of the hundred souls that drank
The cup of bitter death.
The outer waters were not stirred,
Where crouched beside his gun
The foe that far off thunder heard,
And knew my task was done.

For to one cunning master true,
I serve and never tire.
Man's fingers made me, and I do
The bidding of my sire.
He speeds me o'er the midnight wave:
And on that path untrod,
The slave of His more mighty slave,
I work the will of God.

—From the London *Spectator.*

Thanks.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

Thanks to you, sun and moon and star,
And you, blue level with no cloud,—
Thanks to you, splendors from afar,
For a high heart, a neck unbowed.

Thanks to you, wind, sent to and fro,
To you, light, pouring from the dawn;
Thanks for the breath and glory-flow
The steadfast soul can feed upon.

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Thanks to you, pain and want and care,
And you, joys, cunning to deceive,
And you, balked phantoms of despair;
I battle on, and I believe.

Thanks to you. ministers benign,
In whatsoever guise you come;
Under this fig-tree and this vine,
Here I am master, and at home.
—From *Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

General Kouropatkin.—Gen. Alexel Nicolaevitch Kouropatkin, the famous soldier, upon whom Russia depends for the success of her army in the Far East, is said to be the most popular officer in the Russian service, and is recognized as the Czar's best general. He was a boy of eighteen when he began his military career under Skobeleff and participated in all the brilliant engagements in the war against the Bokharans. Kouropatkin did not become well known in the Russian army, says Ernest Haskell in the New York *Evening Post*, until years afterward, when he was Skobeleff's favorite captain and chief of staff at Plevna, Turkestan, in the conquest of Khokand. Here is a picture of Kouropatkin as presented by the Indianapolis *Journal:*

"It has been twenty-two years since the capture of Geok Tepe; perhaps Kouropatkin has become somewhat less sanguinary with age. But if he should live to be a hundred, and in that time should become as mild-mannered and soft-hearted as any humanitarian of the age, he could never live down the memory of that dreadful day. Geok Tepe was a fortress in Central Asia held by the Turkomans and besieged for a month by Russian forces under Skobeleff. Kouropatkin was the active commander, and when at last the stronghold fell he gave orders to give no quarter on account of age or sex. And here he added the crowning touch to the unlovely reputation as a human tiger which he had gained in the Russo-Turkish war.

The words of an eye-witness give a faint idea of the glories of civilized warfare as exemplified by this famous general. He says: "The whole country was covered with corpses. The morning after the battle they lay in rows like freshly mown hay, as they had been swept down by the mitrailleurs and artillery. Hundreds of women were sabred, and I myself saw little babies bayoneted or slashed to pieces. Many women were dishonored before being killed. The troops, mad with drink and the lust of fighting, were allowed to plunder and kill for three days after the assault."

The President's Rebuke.—Francis E. Leupp in his book, "The Man Roosevelt," tells a characteristic story of Mr. Roosevelt. When Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he rebuked a well-known lawyer who, at the outbreak of the war, had been selling worthless vessels to the Government at extortionate prices. The story runs as follows:

I burst in upon him one day at the department without warning, and found him in the middle of the floor, indulging in some very spirited talk to a visitor. As I was hastily withdrawing he called me back.

"Stay here," said he; "I want to see you." Then he abruptly turned from me and again faced the third party, in whom I recognized, as the light fell on his face, a lawyer of some prominence and an officeholder under a former administration. Mr. Roosevelt's teeth were set, and very much in evidence, in the peculiar way they always are when he is angry. His spectacle lenses seemed to throw off electric sparks as his head moved quickly this way and that in speaking; and his right fist came down from time to time upon the opposite palm as

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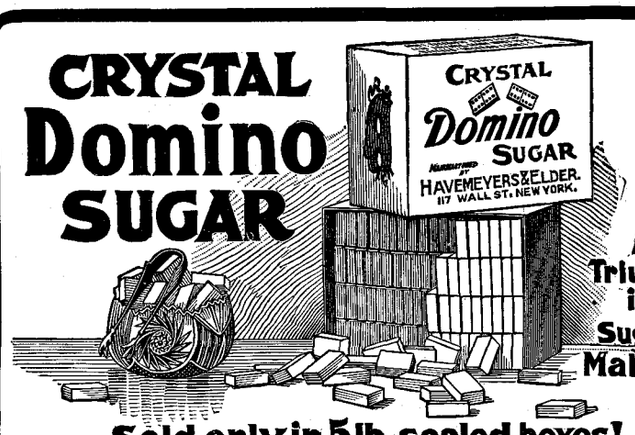

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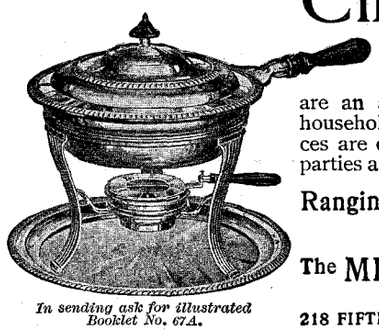

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if it were an adversary's face. And this was about the way he delivered himself:

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The air of the attorney, as he bowed himself out, was almost pitiable. The special glint did not fade from Mr. Roosevelt's glasses, nor did his jaws relax or his fist unclench till the door closed on the retreating figure. Then his face lighted with a smile, as he advanced to greet me.

"You came just in time," he cried. "I wanted you to hear what I had to say to that fellow; not"—and here his voice rose on the high falsetto wave which is always a sign that he is enjoying an idea while framing it in words—"not that I would add materially to the sum of your pleasure, but that it would humiliate him to have any one else present while I gave him his punishment. It is the only means I have of getting even."

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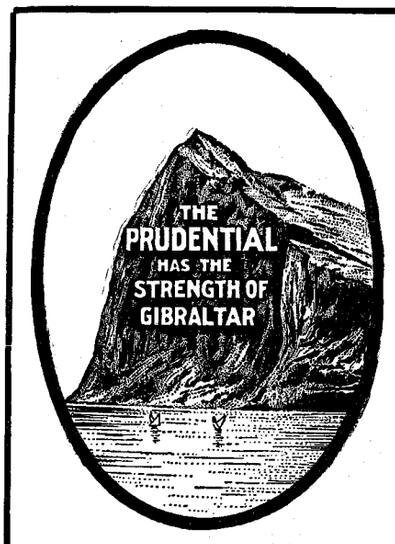

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Riches may haf vings, but they nefer flew my vay.

Der girl dot hesitates is left at der hitching-post.

Der viskey of to-day is der headache of to-morrow.

History is der place vare great men go to be forgotten.

It is a long lane dot has no automobustup on it dese days.

Birds of big fedders flock togedder on der theater-hats.

An ounce of prevention is vorth 250 pounds of policeman.

If marriage is a lottery vy doan'd dey arrest der minister.

Viskey is der banana peel vich slides a man's soul from under him.

Fools rush in on a pass vile vise men haf to buy at der box-office.

Nefer put off until to-morrow der ofercoat you should have vorn to-day.

Money talks, but a poor man can not keep it long enough to know vot it says.

Efery time dot you stop vork und stare at Success it gets ub und leaves der room.

Eferyding comes to him dot vaits in der middle uf der street, including the ambulance.

Some young mens start ouid to play der prodigal son und come home playing der fat-head calf.

Some vimmen chump at conclusions der same vay dey chump off a street-car, vich is backvard.

Reform is a vord vich der politicians borrow until after election, den dey put it back in der dictionary.

Der vorld owes efery man a lifing, bud you will find it a poor boarding-house at supper time if you doan'd hustle.

—From "Eppy Grams," by Dinkelspiel, per George V. Hobart.

Current Events.

Foreign.

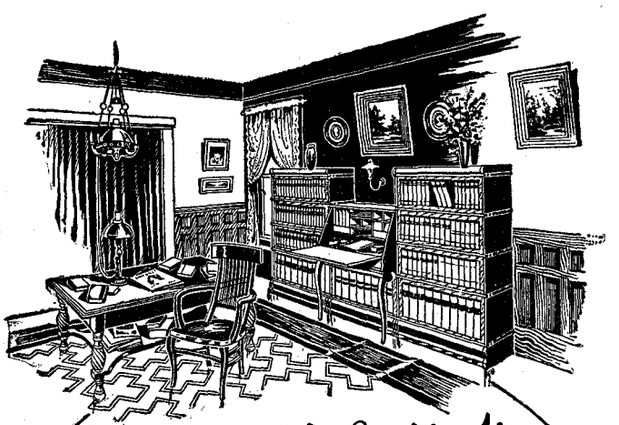
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 7.—The Japanese fleet which bombarded Vladivostok continues off the entrance to that harbor. The belief prevails in Tokyo that the Russian cruiser squadron is near the mouth of the Tumen River, covering the movements of Russian troops from Possiet Bay. Reports from Seoul indicate a continued retrograde movement by the Russian forces in northern Korea toward Wiju.

March 8.—Admiral Alexeieff sends a despatch describing the bombardment of Vladivostok; no damage was caused by the Japanese shells. Admiral Makharoff, new commander of the Russian naval forces, arrives at Dalny. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Vladivostok squadron, being outside the harbor and needing coal, would soon attempt to force a passage into the harbor. Japan is said to be considering to obtain a loan in this country and in Europe. Japanese war-ships bombard Dalny and then attack Port Arthur.

March 9.—Advices from Che-Foo say that a Japanese force has reached Fung-Wang-Chang, forty-five miles north of Antung, thereby flanking the Russian main force on the Yalu River, and also that a force has reached Fashan. All foreigners are leaving New-Chwang and no neutral war-ships will remain in the vicinity. Strong evidences of a Japanese advance are reported from Ying Kan.

tarch 10.—Admiral Togo renews the bombardment of Port Arthur. Russian and Japanese scouts meet near Ping-Yang, and after a brief engagement the Russians retreat.



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		Boxes of	12	25	50
Piconcios	4½ in.	Conchas	$1.00	$1.75	....
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La Medalla	4½ in.	Conchas	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora	4¾ in.	Londres	.60	....	2.00

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Russia notifies China that her troops must be kept within the Great Wall and the bandits restrained. President Roosevelt issues an order directing all government officials to observe strict neutrality toward Russia and Japan, both in word and deed.

March 11.—Admiral Makharoff makes a sortie from Port Arthur; he reports the sinking of a Japanese torpedo-boat, while the Russians suffer the loss of a destroyer. The Japanese again bombard Port Arthur. The United States sustains the protest by Captain Sawyer, of the gunboat *Helena*, against the action of the Russian authorities in sinking junks in the harbor of Yinkow, thus preventing the exit of vessels from New-Chwang and violating the neutrality of that port.

March 12.—Despatches from Port Arthur show that the damage caused by the Japanese is greater than was first at supposed; the port is in bad shape, great damage being done to the docks, forts, and arsenals. A skirmish takes place between Russian and Japanese cavalry near Kasaw, fifty-seven miles north of Ping-Yang. General Kouropatkin is accorded a popular ovation at St. Petersburg on his departure for the Far East.

March 13.—Russians continue to retreat from Korea; a large force is concentrated at Liao-Yang. Insistent rumors come from Tien-Tsin, Shanghai, and Tokyo that Port Arthur has fallen.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 11.—General Manning routs a force of the Mad Mullah's followers in Somaliland, killing about a hundred and fifty of them.

Many convictions are found in the persecution and murder trials at Kishineff.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 7.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. The testimony of President Smith, of the Mormon Church, in the Smoot inquiry is concluded before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House: A sensation is caused by the presentation of the postal report accusing many Senators and Representatives of illegal practises in connection with postal affairs. The resolution looking to an inquiry into the beef trust is passed.

March 8.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill is dismissed. Apostle Lyman, of the Mormon Church, testifies at the Smoot hearing, showing that he is living in direct disobedience of the laws of the nation and of his church.

House: Thirty-two private claim bills are passed.

March 9.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill and the Frye Shipping bill are passed. The nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general is discussed.

House: The Bristow report, involving Congressmen in the postal scandal, is the subject of indignant speeches, and it is believed that there will be a thorough investigation of the Post-office Department.

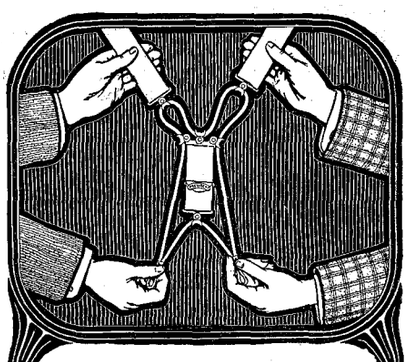
March 10.—*Senate:* A number of Alaskan bills are passed, and also a measure increasing the pension of blind veterans. More testimony in regard to the workings of the Mormon Church is taken in the Smoot hearing.

House: Republican members decide to refer the Bristow report to a subcommittee for investigation.

March 11.—*Senate:* Senators Scott, of West Virginia, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, speak against the confirmation of Leonard Wood, nominated to be a major-general. The investigation of the charges against Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, of accepting a bribe for post-office appointments, is begun.

House: Several hours are spent in bitter denunciation of the Bristow report. An inquiry by a special committee is ordered into the charges affecting members of the House.

March 12.—*Senate:* Inquiries into the charges against Senators Smoot and Dietrich is con-



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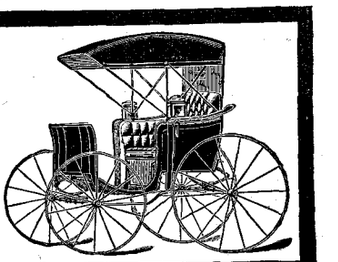

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tinued. The Fortifications Appropriation bill is considered and the treaty with Abyssinia is ratified.

House: A committee of seven to investigate the alleged connection of members with the postal scandals is appointed; 264 private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 7.—The report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton R. Woodruff on affairs in the Indian Territory is made public; they say that conditions there involve profound discredit to the United States.

The flood situation is becoming very serious. Heavy freshets are reported in various parts of New York State. In Pennsylvania the Susquehanna is still rising, and towns along its banks are in great peril.

A negro is taken from the jail at Springfield, O., by a mob and shot to death.

March 9.—The flood at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and in the Wyoming Valley breaks all records; other cities in that State suffer severely.

March 12.—The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation is made public; the net earnings aggregate $109,171,152 for 1903, a decrease of $25,000,000 as compared with 1902.

A negro is removed from the Mojave (Cal.) jail by a mob, tarred, feathered, and then killed.

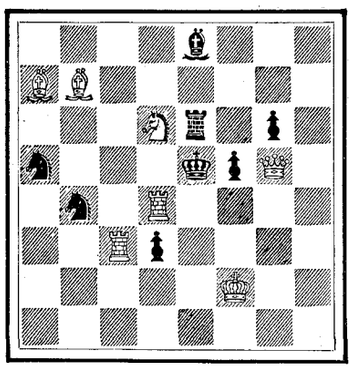
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 914.

By GEORGE J. SLATER.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4 b 3; B B 6; 3 S r 1 p 1; s 3 k p Q 1; 1 s 1 R 4; 2 R p 4; 5 K 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Painful Joints

Wash the joints with hot water and a copious lather of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Allow the lather to stay on a few minutes.

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What Rheumatics Should Eat

Bacon is good.

Avoid red meats. They're rich in uric acid.

Chicken, turkey and all flesh of fowls is excellent.

Fish of all kinds is good.

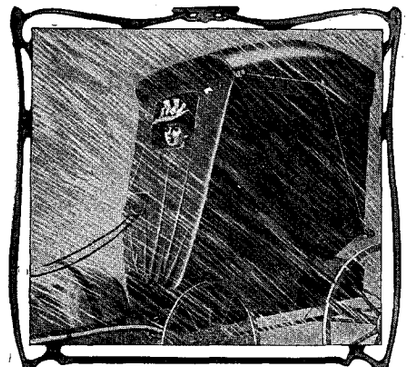
Vegetables of all kinds are good, especially rice and macaroni.

Use vinegar and spices sparingly.

Drink plenty of pure water—but little with meals, however.

Go slow on tea and coffee, and use no liquors whatever.

Rheumatic pains are evidence of the presence of uric acid, lactic acid and other foreign substances which are absorbed from red meats and "rich" foods. While careful diet will prevent future accumulation of acid poison, the acid already in the system must be expelled or a long period of torture endured. It is best to do this without introducing drugs into the stomach which interfere with digestion. Magic Foot Drafts, which are small plasters applied to the soles of the feet, have the property of stimulating the expulsion of acid poisons through the large foot pores in the form of sweat, 64% of the nitrogen of which is in the form of the poison urea. The Drafts, which are worn without the least inconvenience, draw out and absorb these impurities, and have been so successful that they are in use in almost every country in the world. The Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 19 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., send the Drafts free on approval to everyone who writes. If you are satisfied with the benefits received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. You decide. A fine booklet on rheumatism, illustrated in three colors, is sent free with the Drafts. Write today and be cured.



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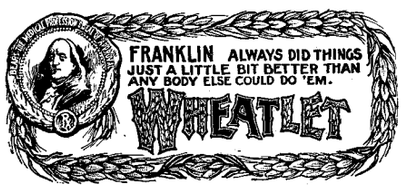


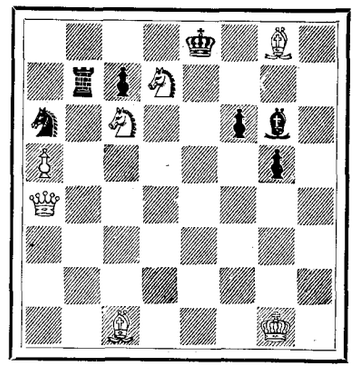
If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Problem 915.

By EMIL HOFFMANN,

(From the Brooklyn *Eagle*.)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4 k 1 B 1 ; 1 r p S 4 ; s 1 S 2 p b 1 ; P 5 p 1 ; Q 7 ; 8 ; 8 ; 2 B 3 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 908. Key-move: B—Q 7.

No. 909.

1. R—Q 8 / K—Kt 6	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. B—K 6, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 6	2. Q—K 7 / Any	3. Q—R 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; "Arata," New York City; J. Powers, New York City; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. E. B., Staunton, Va.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; J. Francis, Nashville.

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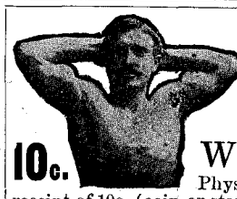

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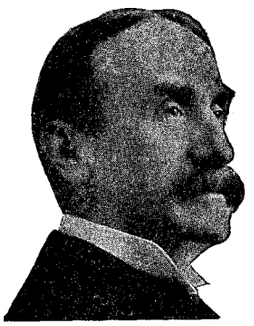

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A number of solvers believed that 1 B x P will solve 908, overlooking Black's reply 1 ——— Kt—Q 4.

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From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

THE ONLY GAME SWIDERSKI WON.

Ruy Lopez.

SWIDERSKI. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	SWIDERSKI. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 Kt—Kt 7 ch	K—B 2
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	30 Kt—B 5	K—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	31 Kt—Q 4 ch	K—Q 3
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	32 Kt—B 5 ch	K—K 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	33 Kt—Kt 7 ch	K—Q 3
6 Q x P	B—K Kt 5	34 Kt—B 5 ch	K—K 3
7 B—K 3	B x Kt	35 Kt—Q 4 ch	K—Q 2
8 Q x Q (ch)	R x Q	36 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 2
9 P x B (b)	Kt—K 2	37 Kt—B 3 (f)	P—R 3
10 B—B 4	R—Q 2	38 K—K 3	P—Q B 4
11 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3	39 P—Kt 3	K—K 3
12 B—Kt 3	B—Q 3	40 Kt—R 4	K—K 2
13 Kt—B 4	B x B	41 Kt—B 5(ch)	K—Q 2
14 R P x B(c)	P—Kt 3	42 K—Q 3	K—K 3
15 K—K 2	Castles	43 Kt—K 3 (g)	Kt—Q 3
16 Kt—K 3	K R—Q sq	44 Kt—Q 5	Kt—K sq
17 K R—Q sq	R x R	45 Kt—K 3	Kt—Q 3
18 R x R	R x R (d)	46 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 2
19 K x R	P—B 3	47 K—B 4	Kt—Q 3 ch
20 P—K B 4	K—B 2	48 K—Q 3	Kt—B 2
21 K—K 2	Kt—B sq	49 K—B 4	Kt—Q 3 ch
22 P—B 5	P—Kt 3	50 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
23 P—K B 4	P x P	51 P—R 4	P—Q 4 ch
24 Kt x P (e)	Kt—K 3	52 P x P ch	K—Q 3
25 K—K 3	Kt—Q sq	53 P—B 5	P—Kt 4 ch
26 K—Q 3	K—K 3	54 P x P	P x P ch
27 Kt—Kt 7 ch	K—K 2	55 K x P	K x P
28 Kt—B 5 ch	K—K 3	56 P—B 4 ch(h)	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is B—R 4, altho Dr. Lasker says that by B x Kt, White gains a move.

(b) The opening of the K Kt's file is not dangerous after the Queens have been exchanged.

(c) Almost any one would have played B P x B undoubling the Pawns.

(d) Marco evidently thought that by the exchange of Rooks, he had a sure Draw.

(e) White has the better game. Notice that the black Kt is out of play.

(f) A very strong move as it holds K 5 and Kt 5.

(g) Another fine move threatening to win a Pawn.

(h) This wins the Q B P; the two Pawns on the Queen-side must win.

MAROCZY OUTPLAYS MARCO.

Ruy Lopez.

MAROCZY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 B—Kt 2	Q—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 P—K 5 (c)	P x P
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	21 Kt x B P	B—B 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	22 B x B	P x B
5 Castles	P—Q 3	23 Q—Q 2	Q—B 4
6 B x Kt ch (a)	P x B	24 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q R 4
7 P—Q 4	B—K 2	25 P—R 3	P x P
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P x P	26 P x P	R—R 6
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2	27 R—Kt 3	R x R
10 P—Q B 4	Castles	28 Kt x R	R—Q sq
11 P—Q Kt 3	P—B 4	29 P—Kt 5	B—R sq
12 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 5	30 R—K sq	Q—Q 2
13 P—K R 3	B—K B 3	31 Kt x P	P—Q B 3 (d)
14 R—Kt sq	Kt—K 4	32 P—Kt 6	B—Kt 2
15 Kt—B 4	P—Kt 3	33 P—B 5	Q—Q 4
16 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	34 R—K 7	B—R 3
17 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	35 Q—B 4	Q—P 5
18 Kt—Q 5	B—Q 5	36 Q—B 6	Q—B 8 ch
		37 K—R 2	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is P—Q 4, or R—K sq. Maroczy's intention is to weaken the Queen-side Pawns.

(b) A very questionable move, as it forces the Kt to an unfavorable position.

(c) Notice the Master-play.

(d) If 31.., Q x Kt; 32 R—K 8 ch.

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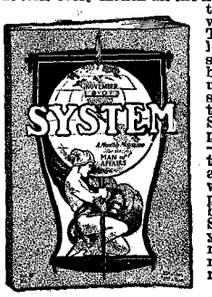

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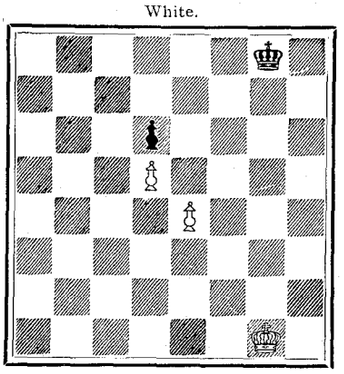
White.



Black.

White to play and win.

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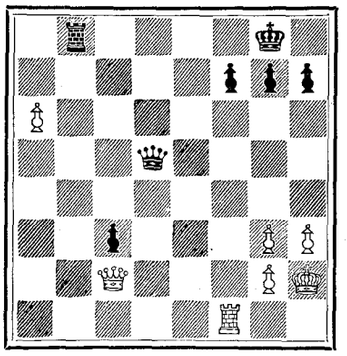
Black (Amateur).



White (H. A. Stauffer, of Butler).

It is Black's move.

White.	*Black.*
1	R—Kt 7

Looks like loss of white Q, or mate; but-

2 R—Q sq !	Q—R sq
3 Q—K 4 ! !	R—Kt sq
4 R—Kt sq ! !	P—B 7
5 R x R ch	Q x R
6 P—R 7	Q—Q B sq
7 P—R 8 (Q)	P—B 8 (Q
8 Q—K 8 ch ! !	Q x Q
9 Q x Q mate.	

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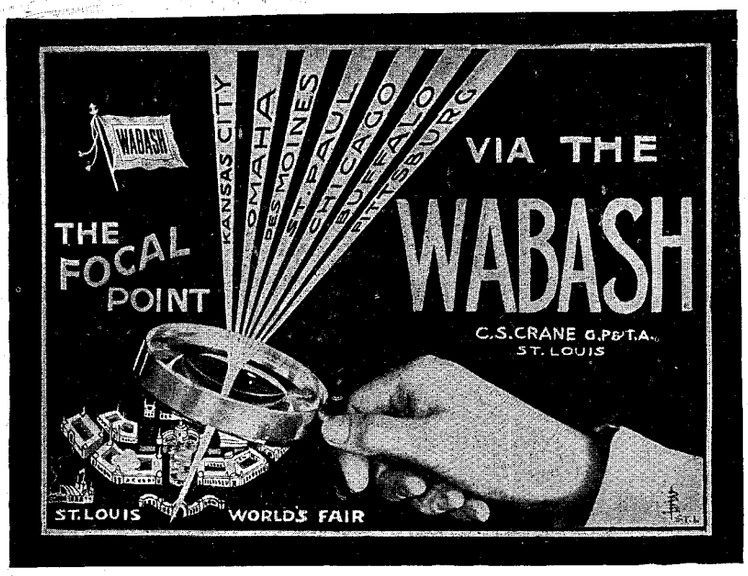

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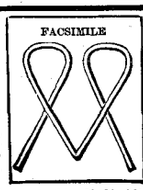

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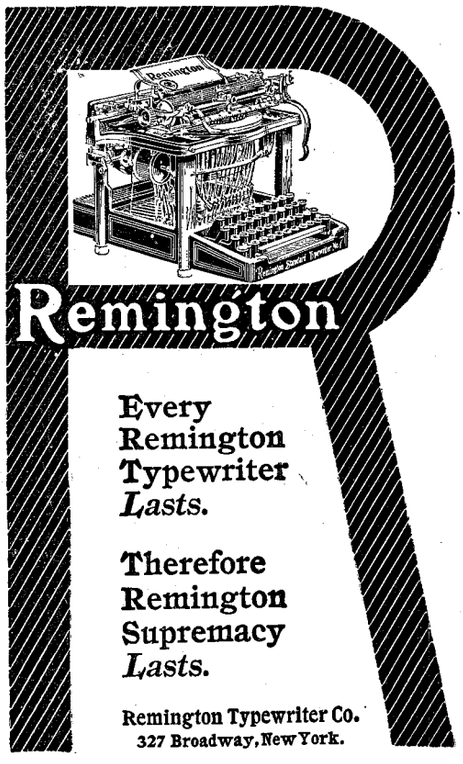

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